INSURANCE
All Indian Companies have done well in 1929
I3

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

REGD. NO. B. 1065

VOL. XIX NO. 240– BOMBAY TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.
I4

AMBEDKAR'S PRETENSIONS EXPOSED

Poona "Untouchables" Express Full Confidence In Mahatma Gandhi

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 12.

The egregious pretension of Dr. Ambedkar who is a Government nominee to the Indian Round Table Conference were exposed at public meetings of the "Untouchables" of Poona.

Two largely attended public meetings were held here on the 10th and 11th instant at which Messrs. Rajbhoj and Sakat, well-known as leaders of the Parvati Temple Satyagraha, addressed the meetings.

Resolutions were passed expressing full confidence in Mahatma Gandhi and declaring that Dr. Ambedkar had no authority to talk on their behalf as he was not their elected representative.

The resolutions are cabled to Gandhiji and others in London.

SPECIAL ASSEMBLY SESSION IN DELHI

Finance Bill To Be Rushed Through

SIMLA, Oct. 12.

Provisional dates have been fixed for the special session of the Assembly which opens in Delhi on 4th November to discuss the supplementary Finance Bill.

The business of the session will be entirely official though of course, questions will be put and answered as usual. The special session will have to be concluded before the end of November so that the Finance Bill may become law, as under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, Government can collect taxes only up to two months.

According to calculations made at present, thirteen dates are being set apart for discussion by the Assembly of the Finance Bill, namely, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth eigtheenth, nineteenth and twentieth.

The rest of the month is being left for the Council of State and to meet the contingency of the Finance Bill having to come back to the Assembly for reconsideration.—A. P.

Savagest Election Scenes Threatened In Britain.

EIGHT PARTIES TO CONTEST

Over 1,200 Candidates In The Field

MEMBERS OF NATIONAL GOVT. STAND LITTLE CHANCE OF GETTING A HEARING IN POORER DISTRICTS

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The Conservatives here have brought out a variety of posters in support of the "National" Government. One poster depicts Lancashire's smokeless chimneys and anxious mothers. The remedy they suggest is: "Vote for the National Government."

Another poster shows the unemployed being knocked out in foreign trade. The slogan: For Remedy Vote for National Government.

"SAVE US FROM SOCIALISTS."!

A third poster shows a full-blooded Socialist scattering away sacks of savings, worker's insurance funds, rates and taxes: slogan: "Protect Your Money, Wages and Savings." "Vote for National Government: No More Socialist Promises."

EIGHT PARTIES IN THE FIELD.

Curiously enough the formation of the National Government and the appeal as such to the country far from simplifying the political situation has rather served to complicate it, says the "Manchester Guardian," in discussing the political intricacies in which, at least eight parties are appealing for votes.

The paper says, "Voters can well understand Mr. Baldwin and Sir Samuel Hoare, but they cannot understand the position of Messrs. MacDonald and Thomas despite the fact a few will take seriously the object of the "Nation First and Nation Always" slogan as a sentimental cry.

BLOWING HOT AND COLD.

Messrs. MacDonald and Thomas both hotly assert that their convictions are unchanged. That means that the National Government must mobilise all anti-Socialist voters; thereby it seems they will have a dual function—as Labourites they will prove the representative character of the National Government, but at the same time they must be anti-Socialists in order to support their National Premier. Mr. MacDonald may enjoy the support of those who are out to destroy Socialism.

TWO CLEAR-CUT CLASSES.

The paper concludes: "A less versatile politician than Mr. MacDonald might find his position embarrassing and by pretending to be part of the National Government he and Mr. Thomas have made party co-operation impossible and have prepared the way for the division of the community into two camps that may at last have the most deplorable consequences.

PRESS LORDS PAT "MAC."

Offering birthday greetings to Mr. MacDonald the "Daily Mail" has a three-column article contrasting his career. Showering praise on the Premier, the paper declares: Once more tried by ordeal Britain has found her soul in the Premier, who is aspiring to Pitt's role who was similarly placed. His noble ambition is to be able to say alike with his predecessor of the Napoleonic days that by her own exertions Britain has saved herself. This man is worthy of his mission, but even greater than any statesman is the cause that he pleads.

1,200 CANDIDATES IN FIELD REPRESENTING 8 PARTIES.

LONDON, October 11

Approximately 1,200 candidates are now in the field, compared to 1729 at the last election. They represent eight parties, namely, represent eight parties, namely, Conservatives, Labour, National Labour, Independ-(Simon Liberals, Lloyd George Liberals, New Party (Mosley) and Communists.

DAUGHTER TO "MAC'S" RESCUE

Mr. MacDonald is leaving, to-day, for Seaham where his daughter Miss Isbel, has been valiantly fighting his election. In view of Labour bitterness over the dole and pay cuts, the election promises to be savagest and bitterest on record. Many Government candidates will possibly be unable to secure a hearing at all in poorer districts and the police have their work cut out to maintain order.—Reuter.

EFFORTS TO SECURE STRAIGHT FIGHTS

LONDON, Oct. 12.

With the approach of the nomination day, parties supporting Government are straining every nerve to secure straght fight against Labourites, who, benefiting by triangular fights during the last election, won 118 seats on a minority vote.

In response to Mr. Baldwin's unity appeal the week-end has seen the withdrawal of more prospective Conservative and, Liberal candidates, and it can now be said that none of Mr. Macdonald's "National Labour" group numbering about 20 or Sir J. Simon's Liberal Nationals (about 30) will be opposed by Conservatives.

But considerable hostility is felt by Conservatives against Free-Trade Liberals even when the latter support Government and there is great unwillingness to withdraw in their favour despite Mr. Baldwin's appeal to "play game".

Conservatives of Darwen refuse to withdraw their candidate against Sir Herbert Samuel.—Reuter.

"MAC" GOES ON HIS ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, October 12.

Amid cheers and cries of "Good Old Ramsay," and "Happy Returns and Many of Them," from a crowd of hundreds of people, the Premier left the King's Cross this morning, for Seaham to open his election campaign.

Mr. MacDonald, who is 65, today interviewed by Reuter, gave the watchword "Keep Unity." He said, as far as he was concerned, he was not going to enter any small party squabbles. "When the Government had been returned and had seen the country through the present difficulties, we could turn to party conflicts but not a moment before."

The King and Queen, the Viceroy of India, and General Hertzog are among the senders of the birthday greetings received by Mr. MacDonald from all parts of the Empire.

COMMUNIST CANDIDATE TO OPPOSE BENN.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn will have two opponents in the election at North Aberdeen, namely: Mr. J. G. Burnett (Conservative) and Mrs. Helen Crawford (Communist).

RHODESIA GOES OFF HER GOLD STANDARD

Embargo On Export Of Gold and Silver

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Livingstone.—North Rhodesia has abandoned the gold standard.

Export of gold and silver coin from the territory is prohibited except with the written permission of the Government. Buying and selling of British coins aboye their face value is prohibited.

It is officially stated that the abandonment of the gold standard conforms to the instructions of the Secretary of State and a similar course has been adopted in South Rhodesia.

A message from Salisbury says that it is officially announced that the State has adopted a sterling currency from to-day.—Reuter.

FINLAND AND GOLD STANDARD

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Helsingfors.—Finland has abandoned the gold standard.—Reuter.

The discount rate has been raised to 9 per cent.—Reuter.

EXPLOSION OF OIL TANK

3 Persons Killed

RANGOON, Oct. 12.

Three Indian workmen were injured as a result of explosion in the B.O.C. Oil Tank Syriam refinery shortly after midnight of 10th October. The cause of the explosion is not known.

It is reported that a rather severe earthquake preceded the explosion which caused a fire in the Oil Tank, resulting in injuries to these employees. The details are not yet available.—A. P.

MOPLAS BURIED UNDER DEBRIS

Rock Burst In A Mine

MADRAS, Oct. 12.

An Oorgaum correspondent says that three Moplah coolies were buried under debris of whom one died and two were extricated alive with serious injuries as a result of rockburst at bottom in Nandydroog Mines on Saturday. Five others sustained minor injuries.—A. P.

Rome.—Sgr. Grandi has accepted the official invitation from Mr. Stimson to visit the United States and is sailing in the first fortnight of November.

MUSLIM PROVINCES ON N. W. FRONTIER

Iqbal Explains His Scheme

LONDON, Oct. 12.

"No Indian Moslem with any pretence to sanity contemplates Moslem State or series of States in the North-West India, outside the British Commonwealth of Nations as a plan of practical politics," declares Sir Muhammed Iqbal in a letter to "The Times." His suggestion in his Presidential address at the All-India Moslem League last December with regard to the Moslem Provinces merely carried forward the idea of redistribution of India into Provinces with effective majorities of one community or another on the lines advocated by the Nehru and the Simon Reports.

Sir Muhammed Iqbal concludes: "A series of contented and well-organised Moslem provinces on the North-West frontier of India will be a bulwark to India and the British Empire against hungry generations of the Asiatic highlands."—Reuter.

Madras Muslim League Regrets London Failure

MADRAS, October 12.

Deep regret at the failure of the Unofficial Conference of the Minorities Sub-Committee of the R. T. Conference to bring about a solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem was expressed in a resolution passed by the Council of the Madras Presidency Moslem League under the presidency of Mr. Jamal Mahomed, M.L.A.

The resolution appealed to the delegates representing all the communities to put forth further efforts to effect a satisfactory agreement.

The League condemned the Government's action in rushing the Press Bill through the Assembly, and protested against their currency and financial policy and imposition of additional taxation on the people.

Lastly, the Council expressed alarm at the Press reports regarding treatment of Moslems in the Kashmir State.—A.P.

"PANTHER" TO BE AUCTIONED.

"AGADIR" INCIDENT RECALLED.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Berlin.—The famous "Agadir" incident which nearly led to war, between France and Germany is recalled by the announcement that cruiser "Panther" which was despatched to Morocco in 1911 to safeguard German interests will be auctioned at Kiel on the 10th of November. During recent years "Panther" was used for survey work by the German Navy.

Col. Griffith, Chief Commissioner has left Peshawar on a week's tour of Parachinar.—A.P.

Nizam To Visit New Delhi Next Month

BERAR BARGAIN

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Oct. 12.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam is expected to visit New Delhi next month and stay at his palace for some days. The Nizam may take this opportunity of renewing his demand for the restoration of Berar. Rumour is current in certain quarters that the Nizam might be approached for financial assistance to the Government in the present crisis.

Viceroy Gives Assent To War-Time Measure

SIMLA, Oct. 12.

The Press Act is now in operation having been assented to by the Governor-General.—A. P.

GERMANY HEADING FOR A DICTATORSHIP.

Ex-Kaiser's Son On The Scene

HITLERITES ORGANISE STRONG OPPOSITION TO BRUENING

SPECIAL CABLE

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Harzburg.—This attractive Spa in Hartz mountains is, to-day, beflagged with every kind of flag but that of the Republican Germany, and streets are swarming with youths in the brown uniform of Herr Hitler's army of the Field-grey of the Steel Helmets, while motor cyclists are dashing hither and thither as if carrying important despatches in wartime. The occasion is the first Conference held of Conservative parties opposing the Bruening administration. Herr Hitler, the Nazi chief, elated by his yesterday's reception at President Hindenburg's presidential palace, is the outstanding figure. Other leading delegates are Herr Alfred Hugenburg, Leader of the German National Party, General Von Seeckt, representing the People's Party and the former Reichsbank President, Herr Schacht, who has practically become a Hitlerite. There are also present prominent industrialists, several generals of old Imperial army and a few princes, including the ex-Kaiser's son, Eitel Friedrich. All these parties are determined on uncompromising hostility to Dr. Bruening in the Reichstag on Tuesday next. Dr. Bruening's chief weapons of defence are dissolution of the Reichstag and a effective dictatorship.

Schacht Leaves Germany And Returns Back

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Berlin.—It is reported that Herr Schacht has left for Merano (in Italy), it is opined, inorder to avoid arrest.

(LATER).—Surprise has been caused by a dramatic telephone call from Herr Schacht from Merano announcing that he is returning to Germany immediately.—Reuter.

Depth Of German Crisis Kept Back From Public

REICHSBANK MAY CRASH !

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Harzburg.—Black picture of Germany's economic condition was painted by Herr Schacht in an outspoken speech. He said, that Germany's production had been reduced by one-third, and the huge unemployment figures would be permanent. Germany's foreign debts were considerably higher than the figure reported. The public had not been told lest it should become nervous that holdings of the Reichsbank were inadequate and hundreds of millions were borrowed on the exchange and shortly due for repayment were included in the note-cover in the Reichsbank statement.

STOP PRESS

HYDE PARK DEMONSTRATION OF 100,000 POSTAL EMPLOYEES.

Protest Against Wage-Cuts: Speeches Made By 3 ex-M.P.'s

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

100,000 lower-grade civil servants, mostly Post Office employees, headed by kilted pipers and enlivened by 22 brass-bands, went in a procession along the Embankment to Hyde Park in protest against wage-cuts which they allege amount to 40 per cent in a period extending over the past decade.

Among the inscriptions were "Post Office profits 60 million sterling. Post Office wages, 40 per cent reduction". "Do you want your letters in the morning" etc. They were addressed by three ex-members of the Commons. There were hundreds of police, but the proceedings were, on the whole, orderly.

Search For Solution Of Communal Tangle To Be Resumed.

SHAFI AND JINNAH'S ANXIETY.

Mahatma To Be Approached To Give His Moral Support To Them

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Though Mahatma Gandhi spent the week-end in Chichester, further efforts at opening negotiations to solve the communal tangle were made by a few prominent leaders on Saturday.

A very close associate of Mahatma Gandhi lunched with Sir Mahomed Shafi and Mr. Jinnah. As a result of two hours' conversation it was agreed that after Gandhiji breaks his silence to-day Muslim leaders should meet him alone. They should convinced him personally of the justice of their claim so that he should personally put his weight on their side on behalf of the Congress if he is satisfied that the Muslim demands are not unreasonable irrespective of the opinion held by the Hindu Sabhaites and the Sikh delegates.

IF MAHATMA HAD ACCEPTED MUSLIM DEMAND.

The Muslim delegates strongly believe that if on the last occasion Gandhiji had given his support to their claim instead of suggesting to the Hindu Sabhaites and the Sikhs that he would accept the Muslim demand if only they accorded support, the negotiations then would not have broken down.

MUSLIMS WANT MAHATMA'S MORAL SUPPORT.

With Gandhiji's moral support on their side the Muslims propose to approach the two other groups for the acceptance of their proposals. Such a course, they believe will facilitate a speedy settlement of the whole issue.

Sir Mahomed Shafi is taking a prominent and enthusiastic part in renewing the negotiations because he believes that as a result of the present break-down India's face is blackened in the eyes of the civilised world.

FEDERAL STRUCTURE COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

In anticipation to to-morrow's meeting of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee, the Hyderabad Delegation met this morning and discussed further points circulated by Lord Sankey. Consideration was given chiefly to the powers and functions of the Federal Court.

Mahatma Gandhi has returned from Chichester by motor.—Reuter.

(Earlier R. T. C. News on page 12.)

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

for First Sixteen Words

One Anna

for Each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED for the Victoria Jubilee Hospital for Women and Children, Ahmedabad, a MEDICAL OFFICER and SUPERINTENDENT. An experienced lady with English degree would be given preference. Pay Rs. 300-25-450 with free furnished quarters. Applications to reach the Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad, on or before 20th October, 1931
A 3773

WANTED—PRINCIPAL, TEACHERS (Graduate Trained preferred). Vernacular Trained teachers and Mistresses for a Gujarati Anglo-Vernacular School, starting November at Andheri. Apply sharp stating qualifications, terms to Box No. 1200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6009

WANTED—A first class experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST on Rs. 70/- per month on a 3 years' agreement. Working hours 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. with 1 hour's recess. Apply stating previous experience, nationality and age to Box No. 1202, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle".
A 3774

WANTED—One Hindu qualified NURSE and one HINDU MIDWIFE for up-country Female Hospital. Apply CANJEE DWARKADASS, 53, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R 5981

WANTED—ENERGETIC and CAPABLE YOUNGMEN to work for the UNIQUE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. Persons experienced in the line will be preferred. Apply to the undersigned.

BARINDRA KUMAR GHOSE
(Editor—"Bijoli"),
Superintendent of Agencies,
The Unique Assurance Company, Ltd.,
Chitra Bhaban, 82/4D, Cornwallis St., Calcutta.

Profession

CONSULT the wonderful Egyptian Spiritualist MAHOMED BEY now at Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate, Room No. 28. For five rupees he will read and give written answers for three questions on your paper, while retained in your possession with correct predictions. Questions by post, please address to his Special Office at Ballard Estate, 2nd floor Wakefield House, Fort, Bombay.
P R 5870

IN TIMES OF DEPRESSION why not make a special effort to recover your outstandings through THE EQUITABLE COLLECTION COMPANY, Wakefield House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
L R6007

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune, the original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM. Natu's Hanuman Temple. Baroda. Always enclose reply envelop.
P

Loans

A MUSLIM FAMILYMAN in much difficulty wants LOAN for Rs. 300/-; must repay by monthly instalment. Please write to Box No. 1099, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
L R 6005

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs.4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 12212/151 of 1931.

With reference to Commissioner of Police, Bombay's Notification No. 10693/151, dated the 21st August 1931, and in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 22 (1) (c) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has amended rule 6 made under Section 22 (1) (c) of the said Act (vide pages 843-844 of the Bombay Government Gazette, Part I. dated the 9th April 1931) as under:—

After the words "to remain standing" occurring in rule 6, the words "except at such parking places as may, from time to time, be appointed by the Commissioner of Police" shall be inserted.

G. S. WILSON,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office, Bombay, 1st October, 1931.
3776

THE SHOLAPUR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Sudama House," Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 19th October, 1931, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1931.
2nd. To declare a dividend.
3rd. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
4th. To fix the fees of the Directors of the Board Meetings.
5th. To fix the quorum of the Board Meetings.
6th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
7th. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 16th October, to THURSDAY, the 5th November, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO., Agents
Bombay, 2nd October, 1931.

NOTE:—Dividend, if sanctioned by the Shareholders at their Annual General Meeting, will be paid on and from 2nd November, 1931.
3771

NOTICE.

Re: The MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD. (In Liquidation).
Re: Sale of the Bomanjee Petit Mills.

The time for sending in offers for the purchase of the Bomanjee Petit Mills at Mahaluxmi has been extended by the undersigned upto THURSDAY, 15th October, 1931.

Offers must be addressed to the undersigned at his Office, 133 Esplanade Road, Fort, and must be endorsed "Offer for the Bomanjee Petit Mills." The undersigned does not undertake to accept the highest or any offer.

For particulars apply to the undersigned or to his attorneys Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., 14-K, Hummum Street, Fort.
Dated the 28th Sept., 1931.

H.H. WADIA,
Official Liquidator.
3698.

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

CONVERSION OF BASKET PRIVIES.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the public that the subvention now paid by the Corporation for the conversion of privies into water closets will cease in respect of all proposals for conversion received or requisitions for conversion made by the Municipality, after 1st December, 1931.

(Sd.) H. K. KIRPALANI.
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 13th October, 1931.
3761

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1901

THIRTY YEARS ... Rs. 12,50,000.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL of the Debentures of the above Loan is repayable on 1st November, 1931. The 1st November, 1931, being a Sunday, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay will pay on MONDAY, the 2nd November, 1931, to the holders of the Debentures of the above Loan, all principal moneys and interest due up to 31st October, 1931, in respect of such Debentures, upon presentation discharge and surrender of the said Debentures at the office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Port Trust, Ballard Road, Bombay, between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. on the said 2nd November 1931. From and after 31st October 1931 interest will cease to run on any of the said Debentures not so presented discharged and surrendered as aforesaid.

Holders of the Debentures are requested to lodge their Debentures for repayment sometime before the 1st November, 1931, so that the preliminary examination required may not operate to prevent payment being made on the 2nd November, 1931.

Dated this 18th day of September, 1931.

By order of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay,
A. S. BAKRE,
Acting Secretary.
3706

Legal Notices

CALCUTTA SMALL CAUSE COURT NOTICE.

Suit No. 15673 of 1931.

JATINDRA NATH MUKERJEE, 14, Old Court House Lane, Calcutta.
Versus.
BEJOY KUMAR KHAN, Office of the Deputy Assistant Controller of Army Factory Accounts, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee. Last date for entering appearance, 20th November, 1931. Before the Registrar, for Rs. 453.

By Order.
H. S. MORE.
Deputy Registrar
Court of Small Causes.
Calcutta.
The 8th October, 1931.
3772

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.
120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY OFFICE FURNITURE.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. E.I. Du Pont De Nemours & Co., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at "Jacob Sassoon" Building, 2nd Floor, Rampart Row, Fort, near S. Rose & Co., valuable Office furniture such as writing tables, revolving chairs, writing desks, office chairs, roll top writing tables, teapoys, benches, tables, teakwood railings, dyeing stands, etc., steel furniture such as filing cabinets, card indexes, shelves, etc., electric ceiling and table fans, lamps and shades, "Royal" typewriters, winding machine, weighing scale, etc., other furniture such as dining table, chairs, dressing tables, meat safe, ice-box, electric drying oven, and heater, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and furniture on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-15 and 9-45 p.m.
Drama Earth Shaking in its Grandeur
CIMARRON
Featuring RICHARD DIX, IRENE DUNNE and Cast of 40,000.
Radio Talking Picture.

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The Hilarious Farce
NO LADY
featuring
LUPINO LANE
A Thrill a Minute.—A Laugh a Second.

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6-30 and 10 p.m.
A Talking Singing Sensation
EDDIE DOWLING
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THE RAINBOW MAN
The Sweetest Story ever filmed.

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BILAS YOGA:—RS. 2. Instantaneous effect like a marvel in loss of manhood. No need for monkey gland. Youthful cheer even to the old. Safe, sure and of hoary repute. KAVIRAJ R. SHASTRI, B.A., Kanchrapara (Bengal).

LUNA PARK
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OCTOBER 14TH!!

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Next to Girgaum Police Court.
5-30, 8, 10-30 P.M.
SPANISH MUSIC! SNAPPY DANCES!!
UNIVERSAL'S GREAT ALL-TALKING THRILLER:
"SONG OF THE CABALLERO."
Superb and Romantic role of Famous Stunt Star:
KEN MAYNARD
Colourful Drama of a dashing Bandit, who snatched his bride from a Swaggering Tyrant.

N. Y. K LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
x Kaga Maru	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
*Yamagata Maru	3807	7 Oct.	18 Oct.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	.. ...	@ 18 ,,
*Tokiwa Maru	6972	16 Oct.	31 ,,
Suwa Maru	10700	...	3 Nov.
x Tango ,,	6893	1 Nov.	13 ,,
Fushimi Maru	11000	...	@17 Nov.
*Genoa ,,	6785	15 Nov.	25 Nov.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakusan Maru	10500	14 Oct	31 Oct.
Haruna Maru	10500	28 ,,	14 Nov.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Chichibu Maru	22000	28 Oct.	3 Nov.
Tatsuta Maru	23000	11 Nov.	17 Nov.

Subject to alteration without notice.

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Steamer	Arrival	Departure.
Sumatra Maru	28th Oct.	13th Oct.
Hague ,,	9th ,,	23rd ,,
Havre ,,	28th ,,	6th Nov
Borneo ,,	9th Nov.	22nd ,,

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3. Photos of dead or alive miraculously revealed.

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Consult Prof. R. A. Gill, personally or by post. Room No. 7, 2nd floor, Oomrigar Building, opp. Crawford Market, Bombay 3.

BREAK-OFF FROM GOLD WILL NOT BRING TRADE BOOM.

Warning To Optimists

"Britain Will Have To Face Day Of Reckoning.

Contrary to optimistic reports and prophesies of trade winds bringing in wind fares in favour of Britain, sequel to the break-off from gold, Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson in their latest weekly report give an unequivocal warning of a day of reckoning which the country must face in the long run.

The week under review has, of course, been completely dominated by the decision of the British Government temporarily to abandon the Gold Standard, and the repercussion on commodity prices is simply a readjustment between the value of Sterling and commodities generally. In 1925, Great Britain, in the face of considerable adverse criticism from many financial experts, re-established the £ on a Gold basis. Ever since then the position has been held with considerable difficulty after resorting to every known credit and financial method of currency support. Some weeks ago, the position was so threatened that a National Government came into power with the avowed intention of maintaining Sterling stability. It is somewhat paradoxical that, after such superhuman efforts to support Sterling had been made, failure to do so is now generally acclaimed as the salvation of the country, and has caused a wave of optimism such as we have not seen for many years in England. We find it ourselves a little difficult to believe that the depreciation of our currency will have the beneficial effect which nearly every section of the press has been predicting. That there will be some improvement in the exporting trade should be obvious, and also that the home market now finds itself protected, must, in the views of many, be to the general benefit of the country. Whilst recognising these advantages we cannot help but feel that they may be of a temporary nature, and that as has been the case in all countries who have previously abandoned Gold stability a day of reckoning will have to be faced. Admittedly, the position of our currency is totally different to that of France and Germany at the time when they depreciated, as the collapse of Sterling is in no sense due to the use of the printing press, and our internal finances are as sound as they ever have been.

WORLD'S BUYING POWER WILL NOT IMPROVE.

It must be appreciated, more especially in the cotton industry, that the whole world is running on short time, and any advantage which we may now have over other manufacturing centres, such as France, may prove more apparent than real. When all is said and done, the buying power of the World will be in no sense improved by these new developments, and what benefit accrues to Lancashire through the cheapening of its cost of production, may eventually be lost through the general dislocation of trading which must occur when exchanges fluctuate rapidly. India, the market whose improvement more than any other would benefit Lancashire, is so allied to Sterling in its financial obligations that a depreciation of the pound whilst placing us at some advantage over foreign competitors, does not render our goods intrinsically cheaper to India than they were before Monday's break at Sterling. China, admittedly, has been brought more into line with Sterling, but that country is so disturbed, and is at present so heavily involved in difficulties with Japan, that it must be some time before any weight of buying can develop from that quarter of the globe. Against the obvious advantages attendant on depreciation, one cannot but remember that this country is dependent for a great percentage of its food on foreign imports, and that much of the balance of trade is maintained by banking and insurance facilities, all of which will be rendered more difficult, and in many instances nullified by any lack of confidence in the pound. Whilst we are unable fully to share in the feeling of optimism that is about, we cannot but recognise that there are great possibilities in the situation, more especially if a strong Government, whether of National or Conservative character, can ensure the five years of a strong internal economy policy, with the resultant hope of an event-

(Continued from Colmun 7.)

considerably, partly due to the appreciation of Middling to 25 on, partly to the general optimism that has pervaded in Manchester during the week. It is obviously unattractive to tender against contract with the basic grade at 25 points on, especially when basis generally is extremely low, and the new value of Middling representing a very heavy proportion of the general basis value of cotton. We feel that the strength of the nears may continue for some little time, but cannot believe that with the enormous supply of cotton available, the position will not readjust itself in due course by a widening of the straddle, bringing heavier shipments to this market. October should, we think, be recognised as a strong position, but we see no reason to hasten the withdrawal of hedges from January or March in favour of the later summer month positions. Reports from Manchester are better than for many months past, a wave of optimism has swept the the market, and many authorities are predicting a new era of trade. Earlier in this report we have expressed our opinion on this subject, but the fact remains that for the moment extensive trading has been indulged in, and many mills are increasing their production considerably. We hope that this optimism is not unfounded, and cannot but feel ourselves that some of it may prove premature. To sum up, when Sterling has found its proper level, and straddle differences become settled accordingly, we still anticipate some measure of decline during the early movement of the crop. There are marked "bullish" possibilities in the position, both on the grounds of price and the constructive readjustments of Gold distribution, and due to the activity which is being shown in America on the subject of reduction of acreage.

We notice in this morning's press that Texas legislature has confirmed a law restricting the growth of cotton in that State.

But whilst we recognise the "Bull" possibility in cotton, we continue to think that a better opportunity to take advantage of them will appear later in the season, when some portion of the crop has been marketed.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool cotton is to-day some 70 points over the closing ranges of last Wednesday, which more than fully reflects the depreciation in Sterling. Monday morning's opening, which was of a somewhat spectacular nature, was solely speculative as to the new value of the pound. It is a credit to operators generally that so little pandemonium existed and that the opening rates proved so accurate a reflection of the new value of Sterling. We see no reason to anticipate any further advance, unless some unforeseen circumstance cause a further decline in the pound, more especially as some of the advance is undoubtedly due to heavy short covering on Manchester's account. Weather in the cotton Belt, which has been quite ignored in the general excitement, has been as perfect as we can remember, and there is every reason to suppose that the crop will be fully up to the Government's estimates. Should this prove to be the case, there can be no denying that there is an overwhelming supply of cotton, the greater portion of which has not, as yet, been marketed. It is possible, and in fact probable, that a portion of this year's crop will not at-once find its way on to a hedging market but we feel that there will be sufficient supply of contracts when the crop commences to move with full force to fulfil adequately the requirements of the trade, and that it will need some speculative interference to prevent a decline. We repeat that, whilst there may be some improvement in Lancashire trade, this will in all probability be at the disadvantage of some other consuming centre, and that World consumption, against which prices in New York must eventually be reckoned, shows, as yet, little signs of improvement.

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

Differences between this market and New York have sustained a very considerable readjustment, and those who were fortunate enough to hold the straddles are able to liquidate at very handsome profits. We are inclined to advise the taking of any such profits, as the operation is now entirely a speculation in Sterling, and in our opinion, when the World has readjusted itself to the new state of affairs, general confidence will be shown in the pound, with some upward movement in Sterling exchange. For those who wish to enter into a true straddle, covering at the same time their exchange risks by forward currency operations, we think that a straddle of about 140 points for January would represent the point at which such operations might be entered into with advantage, as this figure would represent a true difference below which it would be difficult for this market to attract cotton. To-day's extreme differences which have been at times as much as 190 points will not, we thing, be sustained, and that some narrowing will take place when Manchester's short covering is compelleted. We believe that if Sterling remains at about to-day's quotations the straddle will settle in the neighbourohod of 170 points for January.

The new situation may have brought more into practical politics, the United States Government interference in the exportation of cotton. We still feel that export bonus is so foolish a policy as to be highly impracticable, but the trend of events during the past week make us less confident in asserting that no such policy could be adopted and the attitude of the American Government should be carefully watched. In the local market the near positions have strengthened very

(Continued in Colmun 5.)

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Premium Income	,, 90,85,986
Interest income earned in 1930	,, 7,47,902
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COMMERCIAL SAFEGUARDS

Queen's Proclamation Renders Them Unnecessary

(By G. K. HARKARE).

In the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 11th July last, there appeared an article of mine showing that England was not entitled to any Safeguards for the commerce in this country. In my support, I quoted the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, which, in its last paragraph says, that India is to be governed for the benefit of the Crown's subjects resident in India. I adduced authorities of law to show that the Proclamation was law.

In the issue of the same paper, dated the 31st August, Mr. D.C. Shah has criticised my view on the ground that the Proclamation in question is not law. But I am sure, no lawyer will agree with him.

Though Mr. Shah has a good word for my "Political Bible," Halsbury's Law of England, he mentions as contrary evidence names of other source-books of law, but without quoting a single one of them to disprove my authorities. I may mention that my information is derived from Lord Coke's Leading Cases, Blackstone's Commentaries, Anson's Laws and Customs of the Constitution, Chetty's Prerogatives of the Crown, to say nothing of Halsbury and other books many of these books are not readily available in Bombay.

WRONG ASSUMPTION.

Mr. Shah is wrong in saying that "the Queen's Proclamation was primarily meant as a conciliatory message to the Indian people to win their loyalty and support at a time when the British rule in India was threatened by the mutiny of 1857." The Proclamation is dated the 2nd November, 1858, when published in the "Gazette of India," i.e., a year after the Mutiny was quelled by the force of arms, when the slogan of England was: "Will You be Ruled by the Pen or the Sword?" Nor does Mr. Shah seem to have a historical perspective of the occasion which gave birth to the Proclamation, the Crown took upon itslf the responsiollities of the Government of India. The East India Company was relieved of its role of governing India.

I do not understand Mr. Shah when he attempts to brush aside the Proclamation by saying that "it was an Order-in-Council in the sense with the concurrence of the Cabinet, as all such royal pronouncements usually are.....". I beg to suggest to Mr. Shah to compare the forms and formalities of the various pronouncements made by the British Crown. Mr. Shah says that "there is nothing of a legal effect in such a proclamation," I shall deal with this point later.

STATUTE LAW.

Let me now refer to Statute Law. In the old Indian High Courts Act, there was a Section, mentioning laws to be administered by the High Courts. This is published in the early editions of Sir D.F. Mullah's Civil Procedure Code. Therein, he will find Orders in-Council mentioned If he wants current Statute Law, on the point, I shall present him with an authority immediately let him refer to Section 130 of the current Government of India Act mentioning laws repealed by it. I quote it 'verbatim' for his benefit:

"130.—The Acts specified in the Fourth Schedule to this Act, are hereby repealed, to the extent mentioned in the third column of that Schedule.

"Provided that this repeal shall not affect—

(a) the validity of any law, charter letters patent, Order-in-Council, warrant, 'proclamation' notification, etc., etc."

If the Proclamation was not law or had not the effect of law, there was no necessity for Parliament to mention it in the Act. This is the recognition of the Proclamation by the Parliament itself, the highest legislative body in the Realm.

WHAT HALSBURY SAYS.

To return to my Halsbury now: Para 18, Vol. 7, runs thus:—

"In general proclamations may legally be made only by the authority of the Crown and must be passed under Great Seal. (Keyley vs. Manning 1629) and no private person may make and issue a Proclamation unless the practice is warranted by custom (an instance of such a custom is the Proclamation issued by the members of the Privy Council and others announcing the accession of a new sovereign) or unless he is expressly authorised to do so. Fine and imprisonment may be inflicted for a breach of this provision.

"The form in which the Royal Proclamations are to be worded, may be prescribed by Order-in-Council (Crown Offices Act. 1877 S. 3 (1)) as well as rules relating to the manner of publication.....

"When legally made and issued, royal proclamations are to be judicially noticed and "are of the same validity as an Act of Parliament" (Crown Offices Act, S. 3). Any breach of their provision is punishable by fine and imprisonment (Case of Proclamations 1610, 12 Co. Rep. 74, 75).

"'Proclamations may be legally used to call attention to the provisions of existing laws' or to make or alter regulations over which the Crown has discretionary authority either at common law, or by Statute (1 Blackstone's Commentaries, 14th Ed. 269, 270). So Mr. Shah has in authorities enough statutory, at common law, case law, custom and convention.

But I have not done. I have thus far dealt with the Queen's Proclamation only as an executive document of the Crown. In my next article, I shall show that it is an Act of Legislature of the Crown in its legislative capacity.'

WRONG REMEDY TO SECURE DISARMAMENT

Mere Cuts In Defence Expenditure Will Not Help

(CONTRIBUTED)

The severe trade depression from which the whole world is suffering makes particularly alluring the idea of limiting military and naval appropriations as a means of effecting disarmament. Lord Robert Cecil, for example, recently advocated a 25 per cent. reduction in military expenditure. Great Britain is altogether a leading supporter of the idea. But cogent advocacy is also now noticeable in America, where President Hoover, in opening the session of the International Chamber of Commerce at Washington on May 4th, called the attention of the peoples of Europe to the enormous sums spent on armament, which, he said, aggregate 70 per cent. more than they did prior to the war. Appealing to Europe to reduce this expenditure he argued that such a policy would be preferable to any other as a means of overcoming the present economic crisis.

AN INDIRECT METHOD.

This indirect method of disarmament, which stands in antithesis to the direct method of numerically fixing the weapons of various categories, played an important role in the deliberations of the preparatory Disarmament Commission. In its draft convention, this Commission has, in principle, adopted this method; it has therein, e.g., provided that the annual expenditure on the upkeep, purchase and manufacture of war material for land armaments, (Art. 10) and for naval armaments (Art. 24), as well as the total annual expenditure on land, sea and air forces and formations organized on a military basis (Art. 29) shall be limited to figures laid down upon certain lines. Moreover, provisions are made for the annual publication of the military and naval expenditure detailed in categories (Art. 33) as well as for the total expenditure upon armaments (Art. 38).

EXPERTS FIND IT INADEQUATE

It must be admitted that the Commission was well aware of the great difficulties which the adoption of this method entail. Consequently it appointed a special Committee of Budget Experts to enquire into the technical practicability and feasibility of restricting armaments by diminishing expenditure. This Committee met in December, 1930, and in February, 1931, and issued a report to the governments in which it admitted, indeed, the technical feasibility of the method under enquiry but stressed its excessive weakness and inefficiency. It is especially interesting that the budget experts came to the conclusion that the budget of the various States could not be made use of for the purpose of the Disarmament Convention, since they differ so completely in their structure as to exclude all possibility of comparison.

The significance of this is that it destroys a leading argument of the advocates of the indirect method, who claims for it the advantage of publicity; they argue that the budgets, in particular the military and naval appropriations, are threshed out in parliament and warmly discussed by the public and the Press. But, if, as the budgetary experts have ascertained, there is no possibility of comparing one country's budget with another in respect to military appropriations, the whole argument of the advocates of indirect restriction of armaments falls to the ground.

GOOD FAITH ESSENTIAL.

Again the Experts also called attention to the differences of purchasing capacity enjoyed by the various currencies and to the differences in the costs of production according as the war material is obtained from private monopolistic undertakings (as is compulsorily the case with Germany) or is manufactured in State arsenals. Here the conditions are so dissimilar that they preclude all possibility of comparison between the expenditure on the defensive forces in one country and another. The necessary corollary is that the figures of such expenditure cannot afford any useful criterion for the ratio of armaments in different States. As, moreover, such a mothed leaves the way open to all sorts of concealment and camouflage, it is out natural that the Experts arrived at the conclusion that success or failure was contingent chiefly upon the good faith of the signatory powers.

Looked as from the standpoint of Germany and other States similarly placed, such a method involves disadvantages of quite another charaster. To adopt is singly and alone, would be grossly unfair and unjust towards those countries whose disarmament has been effectuated on the direct method, i.e., partly by a prohibition of certain weapons and partly by an exact numerical limitation of the weapons permitted. Above all, the indirect method cannot offer a satisfactory solution of the armament and disarmament problem because it can only apply to the material to be added in the future and ignores altogether the enormous stocks already held by the heavily armed military Powers, in particular France,—stocks which are likely to be increased by all means at disposal before the Disarmament Convention comes into force. The argument occasionally put forward to the effect that existing stocks rather become obsolete and have therefore no great significance is not sound. Artillery and rifles, if properly looked after and kept in repair, retain their utility for decades.

DIRECT LIMITATION NEEDED.

From the foregoing considerations it is obvious that a universal limitation of armaments cannot materialize on the budgetary method alone. This method can only be regarded as acceptable if coupled with direct limitation. Here, as in all component questions of the disarmament problem, we come upon the crux of the whole matter, viz., the necessity for creating a common basis by recognizing the principle of equal rights for all. So long as the generality of mankind cannot free themselves from the notion of a world divided into victors and vanquished, it will not prove possible to find an effective solution of the problem here discussed. Indeed, this is probably true with regard to the majority of the problems with which the world is faced. All who hold the opinion that disarmament is of the greatest importance as an element in counter-acting that international distrust mainly responsible for the prevailing trade crisis ought to collaborate in creating the conditions requisite to ensuring the success of the Disarmament Conference. America would thereby fulfil a peculiar moral obligation, inasmuch as Wilson's demand for universal disarmament in his "program of the world's peace" gave the impetus to the disarmament of the States defeated in 1918. Of this the world must be reminded as often as it forgets the original connection of things.

WOMEN DISCUSS ONE OF SEX FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

Democrats Take Lead In Pioneer Thought With Mrs. Owen In View

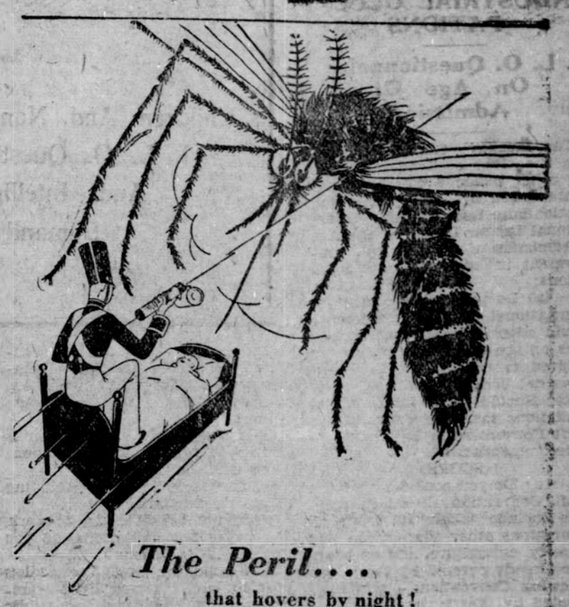
Washington—Has the time arrived when it would be politically expedient to nominate a woman for Vice-President of the United States?

This is the question that is on the lips of a group of Democratic women active in party affairs at the national capital. The woman they have in view is Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, Representative from Florida, and daughter of Mr. William Jennings Bryan.

The idea as yet has gained no great headway with politicians as a whole, but more consideration of it is an interesting fact indicating that women, or at least Democratic women, are planning to have their sex take an active part in the coming political campaign.

There are three questions which must be answered to determine the political expediency of initiating a campaign for Mrs. Owen. Are the nation's voters ready to elect a woman to a position from which she might step into the Presidency? Would the nomination serve to draw the woman vote regardless of party? What would the Senate think of a woman for a presiding officer?

As to a woman presiding officer in the Senate, opinion is widely divided. At least, this group points out, no woman would be more fitted for the position than Mrs. Owen, who since her entrance into the House of Representatives in 1928 has been an outstanding member and has achieved widespread popularity.



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Children And Non-Industrial Occupations—Age Of Employment—The Conventions—I. L. O. Questionnaire—After Hundred Years—Will World Eat Itself?—Soviet And Intelligentsia—Problem Of The Workless—Defensive Struggle—Demand For 40 Hour Week—Man And Machine Age—Five Year Plan For Japan.

CHILDREN AND NON INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS

I. L. O. Questionnaire On Age Of Admission

"The Bombay Chronicle" invites the views of Trade Unions and other public bodies on the points raised by the following questionnaire issued by the International Labour Office on the Age of Admission of Children to employment in non-industrial occupations:

1. (a) Do you consider that the International Labour Conference should adopt international regulations on the age of admission of children to employment in non-industrial occupations?

(b) Should these international regulations take the form of a Draft Convention rather than of a Recommendation?

SCOPE.

2. (a) Do you consider that the Draft Convention should in principle include within its scope all occupations other than those in industry, agriculture, and on board ship already covered by the three following Conventions previously adopted by the Conference:

Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment (Washington, 1919);

Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea (Genoa, 1920);

Convention concerning the age for admission of children to employment in agriculture (Geneva, 1921).

(b) Do you propose to exclude from the scope of the Draft Convention any other occupations in addition to those excluded in advance by the above Conventions?

3. (a) For the purpose of drafting, do you consider that the scope of the Draft Convention should be defined by a general formula to the effect that it includes all occupations other than those covered by the three Conventions mentioned above (and excluding, if necessary, any further occupations proposed under (b) of Question 2)?

If so, should the Draft Convention, on the analogy of the 1919 Convention mentioned above (Article 1, last paragraph), require the competent authority in each country to define the line of division which separates the occupations to be included, on the one hand, from industry, agriculture, and employment on board ship, on the other?

In such case, should the Draft Convention require the competent authority to consult the employers' and workers' organisations concerned before defining this line of division?

(b) If you are not in favour of the method of drafting referred to under (a), what other method do you propose for defining the scope of the Draft Convention?

GENERAL MINIMUM AGE.

4. (a) Do you consider that the Draft Convention should prescribe, subject to such exceptions as it may specify, a general minimum age for the admission of children to employment in the occupations to be included in its scope?

Should this general minimum age be fixed at 14 years? Or do you propose another, and what age?

(b) Should the Draft Convention further stipulate that the general minimum age is to coincide with the school-leaving age in countries where the school-leaving age is higher than 14 years or such other figure as may be fixed under (a) of this Question?

5. Do you consider that the general minimum age should be laid down by the Draft Convention as an absolute provision so as to prohibit any employment in the occupations covered below such age:

(a) during the hours fixed by national or local laws or regulations, for school attendance;

(b) outside the hours so fixed for school attendance?

LIGHT EMPLOYMENT OUTSIDE SCHOOL HOURS.

6. Do you consider that provision might be made in the Draft Convention for allowing children under the general minimum age to be engaged in light employment outside the hours fixed for school attendance, provided such employment is not dangerous or unsuitable for them and not such as to prejudice their attendance at school?

Should it be left to the competent authority in each country to define light employment of the kind here in question, or should the draft itself contain a list of the specific forms sof such employment which might be allowed?

In either case, what specific forms of light employment do you consider might be allowed?

7. Should the Draft Convention leave it to the competent authority in each country to fix the conditions to be fulfilled before children may be engaged in light employment outside school hours?

In any case, what conditions do you propose might be taken into consideration (e.g. consent of parents, medical authorisation, etc.)?

8. Should the Draft Convention lay down limitations on the occupation of children in light employment outside school hours, e.g. by fixing a limited number of hours of work;

(a) On days when instruction is given both morning and afternoon;

(b) On half holidayss

(c) On whole holidays (including school vacations)?

What number of hours of work, or what other limitations, do you propose in each case?

9. Should the Draft Convention prohibit or limit even light employment on Sundays and public holidays?

If you are not in favour of prohibition, what limitations do you propose?

10. Should the Draft Convention prohibit even light employment at night?

Should "a night" be defined as the period between 8 p.m. and 8 a.m. or what other period?

POSSIBLE EXCEPTIONS AND SPECIAL CASES.

11. Do you consider that the Draft Convention should provide for special regulations or an exemption for work done by children in technical and professional schools?

Should this work be exempted from the Draft Convention only on condition that it is essentially of an educative character, is not utilised for commercial profit, and is approved and supervised by public authority?

12. Should the Draft Convention provide for an exemption for the employment of children in undertakings in which only members of the family are employed?

If you consider that special regulations should be laid down for such undertakings, what regulations do you propose?

13. Should the Draft Convention contain special provisions for the employment of children in private domestic service?

What provisions do you propose?

14. Should the Draft Convention make special provision, and what provision, for the employment of children (including preparation and execution) in theatres, the film industry, and public entertainments generally, in the interests of art and science?

If so, what special measures should be laid down for safeguarding the health, physical development and education of such children?

DANGEROUS OCCUPATIONS.

15. Should the Draft Convention pronibit entirely the employment of children in occupations which are dangerous in character or likely to be injurious to their health or morals? Or should the Draft Convention lay down special, and what, regulations for these occupations? What particular occupations would you include in the category here in question, and should a specific list of the occupations concerned be given in the Draft Convention?

In any case, should a special minimum age or ages, and what age or ages, be fixed for admission to employent in these occupations?

16. (a) Should the Draft Convention lay down special regulations on the minimum age for admission to employment in street trading?

Should a minimum age higher than the general minimum be fixed for the admission of persons of either sex to such employment? Should the age be fixed at 18 years as an absolutely rule for girls, and what age do you propose for boys?

What other special regulations, if any, should be prescribed with reference to the minimum age as such for street trading?

(b) What particular occupations do you consider should be included as "street trading" for the purpose of the present Question?

Should employment at counters outside shops be included?

17. Are there any other occupations for which you consider that special provision should be made in the Draft Convention? What occupations and what special provisions do you propose?

18. Should the Draft Convention provide that it is to be forbidden for persons who have been convicted for certain crimes or who are notorious drunkards to employ in any occupation whatsoever children other than their own under the general minimum age, even if these persons are living in the same household with such other children?

ENFORCEMENT.

19. Do you consider that the Draft Convention should lay down the following measures to be taken for facilitating the enforcement of its provisions:

(a) Every employer in the occupations covered to be required to keep a register of all persons under a prescribed age employed by him, and of the dates of their births;

Should the prescribed age be at least two years above the minimum age for admission to employment in the particular occupation concerned?

(b) Strict aids to enforcement to be prescribed for employment in public entertainments, e.g. by the requirement of licences for such employment, safeguarding the right of entry to the premises for the purposes of supervision, and by what other means:

(c) A licence to be carried and a badge to be worn for employment in street trading:

(d) Penalties to be provided for non-observance of the conditions for facilitating enforcement?

What other measures do you propose?

20. Do you consider that the Draft Convention should provide that the necessary measures are to be taken to ensure adequate public supervision for the enforcement of its provisions?

World May Starve In Next 100 Years

The possibility of the population of the world eating itself out of existence in a hundred years is discussed by Sir Arthur Thomson, famous professor of natural history, and Professor Geddes, biologist and sociologist, in a newly published work called "Life: Outlines of General Biology."

The world's population is taken at 1750 millions, and it is said that it is increasing at the rate of twelve million a year. Malthus calculated at the time of the French Revolution it was 850 millions. Therefore, the population on the world has doubled in 100 years.

The professors state that there are 13,000 million acres of arable land in the world, and they estimate that every person requires, on an average a minimum of two acres and a half to provide him with food.

This shows that the total possible population that could be fed at the present scale of production and consumption is 5200 million. "And this figure will be reached in a little over a century, at the present rate of increase", declare the authors.—"Japan Times".

Soviet Favors Its Intelligentsia

MOSCOW.—Another bid for the support of the so-called intelligentsia in the Soviet five-year-plan for the nation's industrialization was made recently.

A decree was issued proclaiming that engineers, technicians and others in this heretofore despised class in the future shall receive the same food rations, clothings, education and insurance privileges as factory workers.

The move raises the intelligentsia into the most privileged class in all Soviet Russia. It was regarded as a direct effort to win the collaboration in the five-year-plan of these experts. In line with the recent pronouncement by Jasef V. Stalin, Communist leader, and "strong man" of the land.

The decree specified that the children of engineers and the others from now on are acceptable in Soviet schools on the same basis as the children of Industrial workers.

The intellectuals furthermore shall be entitled to use hospitals, sanitariums and other public institutions and receiving sickness and other special insprances formerly denied to them.

ORGANISE DEFENSIVE STRUGGLE

Demand For 40 Hour Week To Relieve Unemployment

The "Parliament of Labour," as the triennial congress of the German national trade union centre (A.D.G.B.) has justly been called, was held this year at Frankfort-on Main from the 31st August to the 4th September. There were about 300 delegates and they had busy days, the results and resolutions pointing the way to be taken in the immediate future by the "free" trade union Labour Movement of Germany. These are of very great importance for the Labour Movement of the whole world, expressing as they do a unanimous determination not to accept further changes for the worse in social insurance during the present difficult economic situation.

The congress was introduced by a big mass demonstration on the 30th August. The precession was intended as a strong declaration of faith in international solidarity and in peace, which in Europe depends on the establishment of an understanding between Germany and France. Comrade Jouhaux, the general secretary of the French trade union movement, was therefore greeted with exceptional warmth by the congress. Comrade Schevenels, the secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions, greeted the congress in the name of the 14 million workers affiliated with that body.

READY FOR OPEN WAR IF.....

The whole of the work of the congress was overshadowed by the struggle against attacks from foes on the Right and the Left. After welcoming the guests, which included Stegerwald, Minister of Labour, and Donau, Director of the Berlin branch of the International Labour Office, together with representatives of friendly trade unions from Holland, France, Belgium, Memel Sweden, Hungary, Switzerland, Austria and Czechoslovakia, the real work of the congress was begun with the report of the president, Th. Leipart, giving account of the many-sided activities of the A.D.G.B. during the period under review. When welcoming the congress, Leipart had pertinently pointed out that their impression to-day was that the whole world was seeking to drive the German working class back into the conditions of "damned modesty" of which Lassalle spoke in the days when the first congress of German labour associations was held at Frankfort in June, 1863. It was the duty of the congress to organise a defensive struggle, and Leipart did not fail to point out that the trade unions denied that they had any responsibility for the present state of things in Germany and stressed the fact that the A.D.G.B. is at any moment ready to wage open war, if such is forced upon the working class.

WORK FOR THE WORKLESS.

In his report Leipart alleged that it is due simply and solely to maintenance of the collective agreement system and the resistive capacity of the trade unions that there was not, up to the year 1930, a far more catastrophic reduction in the purchasing power of the masses than was actually the case. He sternly criticised the government for having been unable to find any other way out of the crisis except to use its influence with the state conciliation machinery against the trade unions and thus to cut wages. The chief point of interest at their last congress at Hamburg had been the question of economic democracy, which it had been possible to defend on broad lines. To-day the A.D.G.B. must strain every nerve to find re-employment for the millions of unemployed, which was possible only by the shortening of working hours. The central point of this year's congress, therefore, must be the demand for the 40 hour week, on which the congress had before it a large compilation of material.

TERRIBLE BURDENS

Leipart warned the government against any attempt to rule without or even against the working class! He explained with special clearness that the last emergency decree on the 5th July had laid new and terrible burdens on the working class, in irritating contrast to the generosity shown to agriculture and capitalist. He demanded a general welfare system for the unemployed throughout the whole country and denounced severely the governments' inactivity in the face of the demand for a general statutory reduction of working hours, based though this was on inconvertible arguments, since there could be no doubt whatever a shortening of working hours was a step which would have an immediate effect in diminishing the present number of unemployed and preventing further dismissals. Leipart emphasised the absolute impossibility under present circumstances of any further changes for the worse in unemployment insurance: it was rather a matter of the most pressing necessity that it should be further extended.

INTERNATIONAL ACTION

Leipart ended his report with a reference to the international situation. The congress passed the following resolution on the subject: "The international character of the present crisis makes it more difficult for any one national economic system to combat it. Efforts must be made, therefore, to find work on a large international scale on the basis of an international agreement for credit. Hence the congress instructs the Executive to give strong support to the activities of the International Labour Office in this direction."

After listening to a comprehensive paper from Professor Lederer of Heidelberg on "Changes in the Economic System and the 40-hour week" the Congress called upon all trade union officers etc. and the rank and file of the members to do all in their power to promote the establishment of a general statutory 40-hour week.

Comrade Brauer (Mayor of Altona), spoke on the subject of "Public and Private Enterprise." He pointed out that one of the special causes of the present economic crisis was the failure of the present capitalist economic system; one of the chief conditions for its mastery was the strengthening of public influence in the individual branches of industry would, even under the capitalist system, furnish opportunities for action in the public interest, and this might be regarded as the right way of converting the capitalist profit-seeking economic system into a system providing by conscious planning for the needs of the community.

DUTY OF STATE

The fight against the social reactionaries, one of whose chief aims is to undermine collective labour law, and if possible, to abolish it, made it absolutely necessary for the congress to discuss, as its third subject, the "Development and Expansion of Labour Law." Norpel, one of the secretaries of the centre, spoke on this subject. He pointed out emphatically that the creation of labour courts by legislation had been a great step forward, although the practical results had been weakened by the partiality of the judgments given. The Congress declared, in its resolution on the subject, that the trade unions were still, as always, of opinion that it is the duty of the state to provide for the settlement of labour disputes, and that the state which fulfils the ideals of the working class—a social and democratic state—would also give help in the conclusion of collective agreements. The congress, severely condemning the recognition of the right of "Yellow Unions" to conclude agreements, demanded the unconditional safeguarding of collective agreements, the expansion of labour law, the maintenance of uniform standards in respect of the right to conclude collective agreements and an increase of protective legislation. It is of interest to note that the congress also put forward a demand for the legal right of all workers to a paid holiday of 14 days: on this occasion it also expressed the thanks of the whole of the working class to the works councils for the work they had done under such difficult conditions.

At the end of the congress, a great mass demonstation was held at Mainz on behalf of peace.

BULWARKS AGAINST REACTION

The 14th congress of the German national trade union centre has shown more clearly than ever that the "free" trade a strengthening of public influence in the economic system generally in the resolution carried out by the congress it was declared that Unions of Germany are the strongest bulwark against the reaction. In these hard times it is more necessary than ever to defend and heighten the unity and efficiency of the "free" trade unions.—(I.F.T.U.)

Wage Cut And Increased Unemployment In Latvia

The economic crisis in Latvia is becoming more and more severe and the position of the workers is growing worse. Wages are being cut and many concerns are stopping work, either entirely or partially. The number of unemployed is steadily rising.

Latvia has never before known such terrible unemployment: it is a small country with only 75,000 industrial workers, and of these, at least 15,000 are now unemployed, while many others are on short time work. The unemployment is expected to be even worse in autumn and winter.

MASS ACTION PREPERATION

There is of course no unemployment insurance in Latvia. All attempts of the national Trade Union centre and the Social Democrat Party to obtain it have failed, owing to the opposition of the reactionary Coalition Government. Trade Unions and party are now demanding the immediate organisation of relief work and state aid, on account of the increase of unemployment. The government, however, remains inactive. The labour organisations are already preparing big mass action on behalf of the remedying of unemployment.

HARD BLOW

The economic crisis and the growing unemployment are affecting the social institutions of the country, especially sickness insurance. The membership and incomes of the sickness insurance centres are falling, and their expenditure rising. And at this moment there are actually on foot schemes which would make changes for the worse in the Insurance Act, by reducing the State grant by 50 per cent. This means financial catastrophe for the sickness insurance centres and is a hard blow to insurance in general. At the beginning of October there will be elections in Latvia: Labour's chief demands are for the overcoming of the crisis and the improvement of social insurance.—(I.F.T.U.)

Has Machine Age Made Man Happier?

New York.—The material benefits conferred by modern engineering have not resulted in making life happier than it was 4,000 years ago, Dr. C.E. Kenneth Mees of Rochester, N.Y., director of research for the Eastman Kodak Company, says in a symposium on "Engineering Progress" being conducted by the Engineering Foundation, research agency of the four major engineering societies.

Dr. Mees's statement is in reply to a declaration signed by the presidents of the societies of civil, mechanical, electrical and mining engineers that the machine age has promoted human happiness.

THIS HAPPINESS.

"Will any student of history agree that the inhabitants of an American city are, on the whole, happier than those of a Greek or a Babylonian city of the past?" Dr. Mees asks: "For myself if I could exchange the life that I lead in a modern city for a life in Athens of the Periclean Age, or Thebes under the eighteenth dynasty, I think that I should undoubtedly accept it.

"In those days there was more leisure, less pressure, more opportunity for the exchange of ideas, less emphasis on material things. There is little that a man can get to-day which he could not have had in Athens.

LOT OF THE WORKER.

"It may, perhaps, be claimed that the urban worker has gained greatly in comfort by the progress in engineering. It may be true that a factory operative in a modern American textile mill has a much greater chance of happiness than a corresponding operative in an English mill town seventy years ago. But it seems to me that the lot of the modern worker should be compared more properly with the poor classes of the great cities of the ancient world, before the machines of the engineer had begun to replace the handwork of the craftsman.

CULTURE'S DEMAND.

"As for progress in culture, it seems to me that the modern world is a very much less satisfactory one than the world of the past. Culture demands primarily leisure, and at the present leisure is conspicuously lacking in the world. It demands intellectual detachment, and intellectual detachment is exceedingly hard to come by.

REVOLUTION INEVITABLE.

"Shall we stop scientific progress and try to get back to the world of the past? To this I would say that it is no use to discuss it. Scientific progress will continue to accelerate. In my opinion, that acceleration will finally end in a revolution in our whole social and economic life.

"What form that revolution will take and what type of life will come out of it, we cannot tell. I believe, however, that in some respects the life of the future will be closer to the life of the past than it will be to the life of to-day.

GREAT GIFT OF SCIENCE.

"This Utopia of the future may be possible primarily because of engineering progress, and in that sense at some time engineering progress may be a blessing to mankind. Up to the present time I doubt whether on the whole, it has been. So far the one great gift of science to the world has been the diminution of disease."

A FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR JAPAN

Leaders Believe New Scheme Will Relieve Unemployment

The Selyukai has recently printed thousands of copies of a pamphlet explaining its 600,000,000 yens 5-year industrial plan to be distributed among the voters in 39 prefectures which are scheduled to hold elections for their respective prefectural assemblies in September and October.

This pamphlet first explains the objectives of the 5-year plan, describing it as a project to improve national economics aimed at holding down imports and increasing exports. The Opposition claims that this plan will serve to improve Japan's international debt and credit relations and to effect a fundamental solution of the specie problem. The party leaders also believe that the 5-year plan will prove an effective emergency measure to relieve unemployment on an all-round scale besides promoting all branches of industry including agriculture, commerce, forestry and fishery.

The details of the 5-year plan which is intended to invest 600,000,000 yens with the object of increasing the total industrial output of this country by 1,000,000,000 yens in value in five years, according to the Tokyo Nichi Nichi, follow:

INCREASE OUTPUT.

1. 30,000,000 yens to be invested in improving agricultural methods re-adjusting farming fields, cultivation under state management; and subsidizing cultivation, to increase the output of wheat, bean, millet and other farm products by 150,000,000 yens.

2. 20,000,000 yens to be invested in improving mulberry leaves and silk eggs to increase the silk output by 200,000,000 yens;

3. 10,000,000 yens to be invested in subsidizing the livestock industry to increase the output by 10,000,000 yens;

4. 10,000,000 yens to be invested in improving fishing equipment and in building harbour facilities to increase the fishery output by 50,000,000 yens;

5. 10,000,000 yens to be invested in building forest roads and other equipment to facilitate afforestation to increase the output of forestry products by 50,000,000 yens;

6. 10,000,000 yens to be invested in the mining industry ti increase mineral products including gold, zinc, tin, lead, iron ore, petroleum, etc., by 40,000,000 yens;

7. 24,000,000 yens to be invested in subsidizing steel, copper, automotive, chemical and other basic industrues to increase their total output by 40,000,000 yens;

8. 6,000,000 yens to be invested in silk, cotton, wollen textile and other mannfacturing industries to increase their total output by 10,000,000 yens.

The annual total of these investments amounts to 120,000,000 yens, which will total 600,000,000 yens in the 5-year period.

By virtue of this plan, the Selyukai expects to decrease the total imports of this country, which averaged 1,200,000,000 yens annually between 1925 and 1929, by 800,000,000 yens annually.

AVERAGE IMPORTS.

The following table shows the average imports between 1925 and 1929 and the amount of the annual decrease expected in each category.

	Average imports in (million yen)	Decrease in imports (in million yen)
Bean, oil cake, etc	150	100
Wheat, cereals, seeds, etc.	100	100
Lumber and pulp	150	60
Gold, zinc, aluminium, etc.	150	80
Iron steel, etc.	150	100
Machinery, automobiles, shipping, etc	150	120
Chemical fertilizers	50	40
Soda, potassium, dyestuffs	50	40
Others	250	160
Total	1,200	800

As for the resources for these investments, the Selyukai is counting upon re-adjustment or public operation of various Government enterprises, raising of import duties, impoging a special luxury tax, and also on public loans in case the foregoing resources are found insufficient.—"Japan Times".

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Bombay Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

The Rotary Club of Bombay. Mr. H. C. B. Mitchell on "The Work of the Administrator General in Bombay," Mongini's Restaurant, 1-30.

WEDNESDAY, October 14.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, October 15.

B.P.C.C. meeting, 6-30 p.m., Congress House.

SATURDAY, October 17.

Bombay Advocates' and Pleaders' Conference.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon, sponsored programme by Hanseatic Trading Co.; 5 p.m.—Gramophone Records.—9-20 p.m. Bai Kesarbai's classical music (with Majid Khan.)

KONKAN FLOOD RELIEF FUND: A meeting of the Central Committee will be held on Friday (16th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. at Topiwalla Mansion.

STEAMER MOVMENTS: The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Viceroy of India" with the mails from London of 1st instant arrived at Aden at 4 a.m. on the 11th idem and left there at 7 a.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Thursday the 15th instant.

B. P. C. C.

The adjourned ordinary meeting (September) of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Thursday at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

BOMBAY SHAREHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The first quarterly meeting will be held in the office of the Association (Arakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort) on Wednesday (14th inst.) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)

POSTAL NOTICE:—Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Kaga Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 13th inst.

Currency Dept. Accounts

Abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department 7th October 1931.

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	1,53,93,35
Reserve Coin and Bullion in India:—	
Silver coin	1,25,75,58
Gold bullion	4,20,83
Silver bullion	6,19,29
Internal Bills of Exchange	2,50,00

Gandhi Jayanti In Girgaum

Under the auspices of the above Committee, the Gandhi Jayanti Week was celebrated with great enthusiasm and activity as follows:—

The above Committee began the Week celebration with the opening of the Akhanda Charakha (non-stop spinning) week on the 2nd October. For the whole of the week from 8 a.m. on the 2nd October to 8 a.m. on 9th October, about a hundred men, women and children volunteered kept the wheel continuously moving both during day and night. In the morning, boys and girls spun at the Charkha; during most of the day time, ladies worked at the wheel and contributed the largest part of the yarn; while the males voluntarily took the more difficult task of working the whole of the night to fulfil the vow. Mrs. Padbidri, and some members of the Desh Sevika Sangha and Rashtra Premi Mandal, Sjt. R. M. Desai, D. P. Chaudhary, D' S. Babrekar, and L. B. Niphadkar spun regularly everyday with religious zeal.

Mr. and Mrs. Padbidri, Sjt. V. N. Patankar, Joglekar and many lady volunteers were daily hawking khadi in various parts of the Girgaum Ward and their sales amount to about Rs. 1500 during the week. Navajivan Sangha co-operated whole-heartedly in this work.

Meetings were held in various parts of our Ward to make the people realize the significance of the week and convey to them Mahatma's message of hand-spun hand-woven khadi.

The Gandhi Jayanti Saptah (week) terminated with the closing ceremony of the Akhanda Charkha (Non-stop Spinning) Week at 8 a.m. on 9th October, when the President of the Committee publicly announced that the Committee had succeeded with the co-operation of the workers and the public in collecting 62 lacks of handspun yarn for the proposed gift to Mahatmaji. A group photograph of all the spinners and workers was then taken.

Due to many requests from the public, the Committee has resolved to collect yarn for presentation to Mahatmaji till the time of his arrival in India.

PEERMAHOMED MILL WORKERS GO ON STRIKE

ATTEMPT TO RECRIUT BLACK LEGS

Strikers Charged With Lathis.

The Secretary of the G.K. Union writes:—

The workers, numbering about 1,200, of the Peer Mahomed Mill, struck work on Friday evening owing to wage-cut and various other grievances. Amongst the strikers, women workers number more than 800. On Saturday morning a huge procession of the strikers paraded through the mill area shouting slogans of "Give Us Bread or Work." Mr. Kandalker, the President of the Girni Kamgar Union was leading the procession. The procession terminated at the office of the Girni Kamgar Union, Lalbaug.

The meeting of the strikers was addressed by Messrs. Kandalker, Mhapanker and Savant. On Monday in the early hours, that is, about 4 a.m. the volunteers of the G.K.U. were picketing the mill gates as there was a rumour that the mill management was going to break the strike by bringing "black-legs" in lorries.

Strikers also collected in hundreds before the mill gates at about 5-30 a.m. The management tried to bring some men in lorries, but this attempt proved futile owing to the unity of the strikers. The men who were brought refused to enter the mill gates and they returned to their places.

In the morning an old woman was being dragged inside the mill. She refused and then, it is alleged, that she was beaten.

A huge meeting of the workers was then addressed by Messrs. Kandalker, Gaikwar, Gowande, Pusker and others. All the speakers exhorted the workers to hold on till all their demands were granted.

All the strikers including the 800 women strikers were sitting in the Maidan before the mill, from early morning till the evening. The wage-cut attempted by the mill authorities is very drastic to the extent of one to two annas in a rupee amounting an average loss to the workers of Rs. 2:6 per month.

LATHI CHARGE.

The strikers were sitting quietly in the Maidan before the mill from morning till evening. When it was time for closing the mill, the strikers began to leave for their homes. In the meantime, the "black-legs" who had gone to the mill, were walking out under the escort of the police force. Strikers, especially the women, were standing all along the road. Stones were thrown at the strikers and the women were abused. Having seen the strikers rigid and united, the "black legs" found their trade declining and took to their heels. The police under a sergeant used lathis on the strikers. Nearly 16 women strikers received injuries and were sent home after the volunteers of the G. K. U. had rendered them the First-Aid. A number of men strikers were also injured, but the exact number is not known.

RAGHAVANSI SPG. MILLS WORKERS STRIKE

Sequel To Wage-Cut

On the ground that their wages had been cut about 1,500 men and women employed in the Raghavansi Spinning Mills, Tulsipipe Road, Bombay, have struck work since Friday last. The mill remained closed on Monday the workers having stayed out. There was strong picketing at the mill gates. Excitement ran high when it was learnt that about 100 "black-legs" had been employed by the management.

It appears that when the workers received their wage tickets on Friday last, they discovered that they were getting lesser wages for that month. The matter was represented to the management and the workers decided not to receive their wages nor to work till the management redressed their grievance. The management having not reponded to the demands of the workers, a strike was declared on Friday evening.

MUSLIM MELA AT AJMER.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 12.

The All-India Seva Samiti proposes to organise social service in connection with Muslim Mela at Ajmer next month. The Samiti which has experience of such work is making an appeal for Rs. 15,000 issued over the signatures of Dr. Ansari and Messrs. Chintamani, Kunzru and Sherwani. The Samiti will help pilgrims at the railway station and "dargah," render medical help, restore waifs and strays and give general help to pilgrims. Over 500 volunteers will work under Dr. Mohanslnha Mehta, Barrister, Udaipur.

CITY FATHERS DISCUSS HAWKERS' PROBLEM

Dr. Choksey Pleads For Stopping Objectionable Practice

The hardships of the hawkers in the city as a result of the treatment meted out to them by the Municipal Encroachment Department were once again the subject of a heated discussion at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday afternoon. The meeting was the special meeting called by requisition by Dr. J. N. Choksy and others.

STOP THIS PRACTICE.

Dr. Choksy moved the following resolution:—

"That the Corporation are of opinion that the seizure of the goods of the hawbers by the Encroachment Department causes untold hardship to these poor people and therefore request the Commissioner to consider the desirability of immediately stopping the practice. That the Commissioner be informed accordingly."

OBJECTIONABLE.

Dr. Choksy in commending the acceptance of the resolution to the House contended that such objectionable practice as of the Encroachment department in Bombay was not indulged in in any part of the world. What was the crime that these people had committed? Was it their fault that they were trying to make an honest living? He begged of the House to extend their mercy and charity to these poor people.

Mr. Karajawalla moved the adjournment of the consideration th eitem till the receipt of the report of the sub-committee.

Dr. Colaco opined that it was an urgent question and it must be promptly decided one way or the other without waste of time.

The adjournment motion was lost when put to vote.

DISCRETION NOT PROPERLY EXERCISED

Speaking on the original resolution Mr. Mohanlal Desai drew attention to the fact that the question was before the House for over seven years now in some form or another. There were innumerable complaints from the citizens that the servants of the Encroachment Department pounced upon them things and took them away. The legal position gave vast discretionary powers to the Commissioner and to the Encroachment Department. His plea was that that discretion was not exercised in cases in which it ought to. There was the alternative of charging the offenders in a court of law although it was a little tedious.

Mr. Talpade, supporting the resolution, said that the hawkers were very nearly compelled to hawk in the streets because the markets in the city were prohibitive. They charged exorbitant rates.

DISCUSSION ADJOURNED.

Mr. Ramji Bharmal moved an amendment that the matter be sent to the committee and the Encroachment Department, meanwhile, be asked not to seize vegetable and food-stuff.

Dr. Vora seconded the amendment.

The discussion was then adjourned to the next meeting.

INEQUITABLE.

In the earlier part of the day the Corporation passed the following resolution of Mr. Ramji Bharmal:

"That the representative of the Corporation on the Advisory Committee of the G. I. P. Railway be requested to draw the attention of the Agent of the Railway to the inequitable increase in the rates of the monthly and quarterly suburban season tickets between Matunga and Masjid stations, a distance under 10 miles, viz. from Rs. 2-13-0 to Rs. 3-4-0 and from Rs. 7-1-0 to Rs. 8-2-0 respectively which works out at about 15 per cent. instead of 10 per cent. as has been sanctioned for such distance and to request the Agent to reduce the same so as to bring the same within the sanctioned limit of 10 per cent."

TATA HYDRO ELECTRIC CO

Chairman's Annual Survey

FORTUNES LINKED WITH TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The twenty-second ordinary general meeting of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Ltd. was held on Monday afternoon in the Company's office at Bombay House, Fort, Bombay. Mr. N. B. Saklatvala, presided.

The President in the course of his speech while proposing the Director's report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1931, observed:

"The prospects for the current year, are dependent largely on the prosperity or otherwise of the textile industry on Bombay Island. The fortunes of your Company are definitely linked with those of the community it serves, and the controlling factors are largely beyond our own control. I can only say, and you yourselves will have noted from the monthly communiques, that operations for the first quarter have been satisfactory, although showing at the present time a downward tendency. The final result will reflect the economic and political conditions for the current year, not only of our own country but to a certain extent those of the whole world."

TOTAL PROFIT.

The accounts showed a net profit of Rs. 28,23,772-8-1 after deducting all working expenditure and setting aside depreciation on the Company's properties. The Directors proposed to declare a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. on Preference Shares and of 8 per cent. on ordinary shares.

Mr. Bhabha requested the Directors to raise the proposed dividend at least by one per cent. and that demand was supported by several other shareholders. In view of that demand the Directors modified the proposal accordingly and the report was accepted unanimously.

Mr. N. B. Saklatvala, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, three of the directors who were retiring were re-elected as directors. Messrs. A. Fergusson & Co. and Messrs. S. B. Bilimoria & Co. were appointed as auditors for the current year.

A communique states:—

His Majesty the King Emperor has approved appointment of Mr. Torick Ameer Ali, Bar-at-Law, to be Permanent Judge of the Calcutta High Court in the vacancy to be caused by the retirement of Hon. Justice Z.R.Z. Suhrawardy, Bar-at-Law.—A.P.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTION

No Congress Nominations

The General Secretary of the B.P.C.C. writes:—"I read in the Press that certain candidates for the ensuing Municipal election are describing themselves as "Congress Candidates." If the term means candidates nominated or approved of by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, I must point out that it is misapplied. Whatever the B.P.C.C. may hereafter do, it has not yet nominated any Congress candidates. The voters should take note of this fact."

OLD SCRIPTURES DISCOVERED

At Parel

While excavating the road work in Parel near Golanji Hill at a depth of about 6 feet from the level a solid stone measuring about 12 feet high, 4 feet broad and 2 feet thinck whereon 13 half size figures of Hindu gods are carved in a most descent way was found yesterday afternoon. The position of figures is such a novel one which is never been seen before. Three figures standing in the centre one over the other with 2 figures on the waist and 2 figures on the shoulder of the first figure while 2 figures on the shoulder of the each of the rest. In addition to this 2 figures are sitting at the bottom. This makes in all 13 figures on one solid stone of the above size. The size of each picture is about 3 feet and the work of carving is done very neatly and presents a very very exceptional curiosity. Since its discovery yesterday afternoon several hundred people, males, females and youngsters are running there to have a look of such peculiar curiosity.

BANE OF UNIFORM CUT

Exempt The Low Paid

The G.I.P. Railway Accounts Staff Union has passed the following resolutions:

1. "This meeting views with great apprehensions and alarm the recent announcement of the Finance Member of the Government of India in regard to the proposed uniform cut of 10 per cent in the salaries of the Government servants as it will result in snatching away a greater portion from the lower salaries while the higher salaries will suffer much less, the cut being inclusive of income tax. Further this meeting draws the attention of the Government of India to the fact that the Accounts staff has been all along getting a very poor graded scale of pay as compared to the time scale of pay prevailing in other Government offices in Bombay, and also to the fact that under the present graded scale of pay the bulk of the staff have been blocked in lower grades for a number of years without any addition to their pay. The meeting, therefore, respectfully requests the Government of India to wholly exempt the subordinate staff of the Accounts Department from any sort of cut in pay. The meeting further submits that after adopting other measures of economy as suggested by the Union in the memorandum submitted to the Retrenchment Committee in that behalf if at all a cut in pay is found absolutely necessary it should be on a graduated scale for staff drawing a monthly salary above Rs. 120.

2. "This meeting strongly protests against the proposed lowering down of the limit of annual income for the purpose of levy of income tax in as much as the incomes which are quite short of a living wage are thereby subjected to taxation. This meeting therefore requests the Government of India not to lower down the limit of Rs. 2,000 per annum to Rs. 1,000".

MR. LALJI PENDSE REMANDED

To Be Tried Under Section 124-A Today.

Mr. Lalji Pandse, Vice-President of the Tramwaymen's Union Bombay, who was arrested by the Bombay, C. I. D., on a charge of sedition was placed before Mr D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday and remanded into police custody for a day.

Mr. Pendse was arrested on Saturday in respect of a speech he had delivered at Chowpatty on Jatin Das Day, which is held to be seditious. He will be tried by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day (Tuesday).

"BUY GOLD AND PLACE EMBARGO ON ITS EXPORT

Calcutta Indian Chamber Of Commerce's Advice To Government

CALCUTTA, Oct 10.

The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, have addressed the following telegram to-day to the Government of India. Finance Department, Simla, strongly urging upon the Government to buy freely gold at exportable rates by issuing fresh currency and to place an embargo on the export of gold:—

"Committee Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, regret Government not taking any steps to prevent export of gold, This has led and will lead to large exports of gold, this is most favourable opportunity for Government to rehabilitate gold reserves which have been decimated in the past. Export of gold has caused great panic and nervousness among public, even those who don't understand currency questions. Government policy, of not buying gold, leads to conclusion that they want to raise exchange above enghteen pence, such fear has depressing effect on prices, much to agriculturists, industrialists and traders' detriment. Such fear is aggravated by statement in Simla telegram appearing in to-day's "Statesman" that exported gold will be imported back at lower prices, which means that Simla thinks exchange will rise.

Committee, in common with whole country, object to rupee being linked to sterling and think it should be allowed to fall lower to give relief to agriculturists and the rest, but when Government themselves have decided to link rupee to sterling, Committee can't understand how Government can consistently refuse to prevent rupee going above usual upper point, and to buy gold at exact equivalent of eighteen pence sterling.

Committee strongly urge Government to decide, forthwith, freely buying gold at exportable rates daily, and issue fresh currency and place an embargo on gold export".

RANGOON, Oct. 12.

In Bassein, the Deputy Commissioner and a party of military rounded up three villagers in Ngathaingyaung area on October 11. Twenty-three arrests were effected.—A.P.

Under the auspices of the Bombay branch of the European Association a meeting will be held at the Napier Hotel, Poona on Thursday night.

P. & O. BANK FRAUD CASE.

Head Cashier And Ledger-Keeper Convicted.

1 YEAR'S R. I. AND FINE OF RS. 1,000 EACH.

Jehabux Cursetji Taraporewalla, formerly the head cashier in the P. and O. Bank, Ballard Estate Branches, Bombay, and Govindrao Ramrao Navalkar, a ledger-keeper in the same bank were found guilty of defrauding the Bank to the tune of Rs 50,496 and abetment thereof and sentenced each to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default six months' rigorous imprisonment each, by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate Third Court, on Monday.

The accused were charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of three counts. The first accused, who was the cashier of the Bank, according to the evidence, received cash from customers and initialled the counterfoils of pay-in slip books of the Bank without obtaining the counter-signature of the Branch Manager. He thus kept the moneys which did not pass through the books of the bank. The accused also used to credit the proceeds of the charge to a friend's account and used to withdraw moneys from the same.

The accused is said to have tampered with 18 different accounts. It was also stated that the second accused actively assisted the first accused by making false entries in the account books of the Bank.

The fraud was detected when Mr. Manji Nathu, one of the constituents of the Bank, drew a cheque for Rs. 50,000 but the accounts were found to be short. Manji Nathu then produced his account books to the manager of the Bank which showed that his balance was Rs. 62,000 The books of the Banks were then gone through and huge defalcation were discovered.

The accused on being found guilty were sentenced each to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1000 on each charge, the substantive sentences to run concurrently.

PEON AND LIFTMAN JAILED FOR BURGLARY.

BOMBAY, Monday.

Two employers of the Bombay Collectors Office, a peon and a liftman were found guilty on charge of house-breaking and theft and sentenced to four months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default two weeks further imprisonment by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay.

The prosecution story was that the accused broke open a safe in the Bombay Collector's Office, on September 10, and removed stamps worth about Re. 1|1|- and cash and about Rs. 60 in cash. The safe was found in the morning of the following day near the entrance in a broken condition. House-breaking implements were found scattered about. The accused were arrested on suspicion and the stolen properties were recovered from their places.

The accused pleaded "not-guilty."

ALLEGED ENTICING OF GIRL FOR IMMORAL PURPOSES

Case Adjourned Till To-day

The case against Ardeshir Sorabji Vakil, a Parsi, who was committed to the High Court Sessions by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, came for hearing before Mr. Justice Davar on Monday afternoon. The accused is charged with taking and enticing Tehmina Rustomji Bharucha, a girl under 18 years for immoral purposes on 18th August last. When the case was called Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad Bar-at-law, appeared for the Crown and Mr. M. K. Azad, Bar-at-law instructed by Mr. Balubhai T. Desai and Mr. Laxmikant Kantawala, Advocates, appeared for the accused.

As the case pending before the court in regard to forged notes was not finished, His Lordship adjourned the case till noon today (Tuesday) after empanelling the jury.

WOMAN'S BODY IN A WELL

A young Hindu woman's body was found floating in an old well in Borkar Wadi, Dadar on Monday morning. The name of the deceased who was only 20 years old was Shantabai and she was the wife of one Kesarinath. She was missing from her home since about 9 p.m. on Saturday last and body was discovered at 8 a.m. on Monday. It is said that the deceased had often threatened that she would commit suicide.

PATHE CINEMA
TO-DAY at 6-30 & 10.
MAT.: THURS. only AT 3-30.
THIRD WEEK
WHOOPEE
THE SHOW OF THE YEAR.
WATCH FOR
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DU BARRY
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Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Marriage, Manners and Morals in a merry mix up of misunderstood love!
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with
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also
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A Fox Movietone Matrimonial Tangle!

THE CAPITOL
(Bombay's Leading Talkie House)
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAST DAY—TO-DAY.
The Highest Salaried Star in the World
CONSTANCE BENNET
in
THE EASIEST WAY
Acclaimed by critics as "the greatest story of a woman ever written."
with
ROBT. MONTGOMERY, ADOLPHE MENJOU, ANITA PAGE.
A. M—G—M ALL—Talking Picture.

DRACULA
IS COMING TO HAUNT YOU!

DRACULA
WILL GET YOU IF YOU DON'T WATCH OUT!

Inquest will be held to-day (Tuesday).

BODY FLOATING IN DOCKS

The body of an unknown Mohamedan was taken out by the police on Monday morning out of the basin at No. 6 Alexandra Docks. The name and home-address of the deceased is not yet known to the police. The body was removed to the morgue. Inquest will be held to-day (Tuesday).

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Through Cotton Information Bureau, 1st floor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

New York, October 12.

The New York market remained closed to-day.

Broach expectation A/M. Rs. 168

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, October 12.

Previous closing rate	4.13
To-day's closing rate	4.21
Difference	plus .08
To-day's closing rate	4.21
Difference	plus .08

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, October 12.

Silver Ready	17-1/2
Higher	1/16
Silver Forward	17-11/16
Higher	1/16

Tone of market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, October 12.

Bhadarva	57-0-0
Asho	62-8-0

MARBLE and TILES
Available in
Several Designs
With
RAVAL & CO.,
13, Bank Street,
Fort, Bombay.

Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed
by using
ZANDU
DRAKSHA-ASAVA
Mridvikarishta-Sharangdhar M. Ch. 10
A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy
Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed? Why not try from to-day?
That Acts At Once
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DRAKSHA-ASAVA
Avoid Substitutes
Zandu Pharmaceutical Works Limited.
Sayani Road, BOMBAY 14.
Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY 2
Price List of Ayurvedic preparations on application
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1931.

INDIAN RAILWAYS

The annual sessions of the All-India Railway Conference Association, which are generally held at Simla have recently assumed considerable importance as providing to the public occasions to review important current problems of Railway administration and economy and to influence through public criticism the policies pursued by the Railyway authorities. These occasions should be fully availed of by the public in view of the vital importance of Railways in the organisation of the trade and traffic of the country and in view also of the need for bringing Railway problems more under the influence of public opinion. Mr. D. S. Burn, the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, who opened this year's Conference at Simla on Saturday, quoted in his Presidential speech the following words of John Bright: "Railways have rendered more service and have received less gratitude than any other institution in the country." People everywhere will be more appreciative of the services of Railways if the Railway administration, like that of every other public utility service, is carried on far more in the interests of the public than for the profit of a few and if, as a corollary, that administration is duly responsible to public opinion.

The main question before this year's Conference was how, in view of the all-pervading trade depression, to effect the necessary economies and yet maintain a high level of efficiency. It is a hard question and drastic but wise retrenchment, such as is now an absolute encessity, is never a pleasant task. But Mr. Burn attempted to strike a cheery note by his remark: "It is most important for us not to take a pessimistic view of the situation. Booms follow slumps, and if we continue to strive with courage and determination, in course of time we shall be relieved of our pressing anxieties." We share the hope: and whether booms or normal conditions follow the present slump maximum economy in the administration of a vast department like Railways is a great advantage in itself. If such economy is now effected under the stress of extraordinary conditions, it may be a lasting advantage in a poor country like India. It is, indeed one of the redeeming features of the present slump that the lesson of economy learnt by all departments of the national life under the stress of adverse circumstances may be remembered long in the years to come when free India will be called upon to make amends for the long neglect of many national interests under British domination.

How to effect economies wisely, that is, how to combine economy with efficiency, is however, a very hard problem. Mr. Burn has pointed out how passenger train and goods services have been cut down to the lowest possible minimum, and stations have been closed and how otherwise various other economies have been effected. He then comes to the conclusion that "the limit has nearly been reached in effecting, economies and yet the saving falls short of the reduction in revenue. It is necessary to increase rates and fares when this can be done." But even assuming that the limit of retrenchment has been reached, it is to be feared that the raising of rates may further cripple trade and traffic and finally even reduce the Railway revenue. On the other hand, as Sir George Rainy himself suggested at the Conference, we may be able to get increased revenue in certain directions by reducing rates and thus encouraging a greater flow of traffic. Besides, we believe that the assumption is quite wrong that the limit of practicable retrenchment has been nearly reached. The retrenchment that has been effected is largely in the wrong direction as, we have no doubt, will be revealed by the Murphy Enquiry Committee. We shall mention here but one method which still affords a large scope for retrenchment. It is retrenchment in the over-head charges by speeding up the process of Indianisation. It is notorious that many high posts in the Railway Department, as in several others, are practicaly monopolised by Europeans. Many of these men have got in through racial favouritism, have had but indifferent qualifications for the posts they will, but draw unconscionably high salaries and allowances. They find work in a tropical climate hard, ask for and get a number of superfluous assistants for whose work they get credit for themselves. Thus the establishment charges are unduly and unnecessarily raised because of non-Indians of indifferet efficiency having been put in high places. Almost every European officer in the Railway service can be easily replaced by scores of properly qualified or easily trainable Indians. More rapid Indianisation in the Railways will not only effect economy but will also raise efficiency appreciably. But the President of the Railway Conference had little or nothing to say on the question of Indianisation. The Indian Railway service cannot attain its maximum efficiency, economy and popularity till the whole department is Indianised and brought under the control of responsible Ministers.

DETERMINED CHINA

China is determined to assert its self-respect. The Tokyo correspondent of the "Daily Herald," London, remarked in mail week that the Japanese militarists were making hectic efforts to coerce the Cabinet to take "swift" action in Manchuria and continue to show to China the mailed fist. Japan's forces in Manchuria have not remained content with merely showing the mailed fist. They have repeatedly invaded Chinese territory. News comes from Tokyo that the demand of the military authorities is "for suppression of the Manchurian overlord on the ground of his inability to check anti-foreign excesses." How far the Tokyo Cabinet will successfully, control the militarists is difficult to calculate, but the great probability is that it will be not so unwise as to ignore the advice and the remonstrances of the Geneva League in spite of the amazing plea put forward by it that the League's intervention will have the effect of postponing a settlement. The Chinese attitude in this dispute has so far been wise and far-seeing. Nanking and Canton are united over the issue that Chinese territory cannot be allowed to be invaded by a foreign army. The Manchurian over-lord is in no mood to play Japan's game in this quarrel. The Nanking Government repeatedly declares itself for the method of seeking peace through Conference and not by resort to armed conflict. This policy is sure to draw world opinion to its side.

MACDONALD SEAHAM.

Poor Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is "up against it." Seaham is a predominantly Labour Constituency. It used to be represented, before his translation to the Upper House, by Sidney Webb who has made it one of the safest constituencies for Labour in Great Britain. Mr. MacDonald will undoubtedly command all anti-Socialist votes. The romantic courage of conversion in the horrid Socialist now turned a "dear", is bound to make its appeal successful with those who have a maidenly horror of Socialism. But their number is pitifully small in Seaham. It is almost negligible. Mr. MacDonald will, therefore, have to go to the workers for votes. But an extremely uncomfortable embarrassment awaits him. He will, doubtless, be asked to give his definite views,—without quibble—on the Labour Programme, Nationalisation, and abolition of "Dole" cuts. He cannot escape it. Then, again, his opponent is a local man, sufficiently influential to be the Secretary of the Seaham Labour Party. The chances of Mr. MacDonald catching Labour votes in any considerable quantity as utterly poor. He will be beaten. But this is not to say that he will be out of Parliament. A Safe Conservative seat is certain to be found for him. And he will have deserved in ample measure.

Trifles

The "Dawoodi Bohra community" will have none of the Musalman Wakf Act. It will hate, hate and hate the enemies who have turned against it.

But lest the Government of Bombay may begin to tremble in fear, Mr. Yusuf A. Bakerbhai, assures them—as per speech at a protest meeting on Saturday—that "the constitution of their community was such that they were loyal to Government and this was due to the firmans of their High Priest. Their enemies had turned against them and these were the men who should be hated" (I am sorry for them)

* * * *

Now, if I were the Government, I would acknowledge this honour and this "laissez—passer" in a particularly appropriate manner.

And I must also congratulate the "Dawoodi Bohra community. It has shown, through Mr. Yusufali Bakerbhai, statesmanship, foresight and moral courage in a high degree.

* * * *

Doctor Shafaat Ahmed Khan's reference in a recent interview, to "Muslim Circles" made me wonder whether the latter was related to my friend Simla of the same name. So I wired to him for information.

"Simla Circles" has just sent me the following reply: "Identical twins. Trace common origin. Name not original. Given as conditional for certain beneficial transactions by old man Vicious Circles. But sh-sh-sh."

* * * *

"Behind the Grab Lies the Greed."

The psychology of grab has been discovered at last.

* * *

The latest information from London about Mr. MacDonald's 50 "National Labour" candidates is that 20 are seeking election to Parliament.

Who should be held responsible for the numerical discrepancy has not yet been decided. The chances are even as between "National Labour" Propaganda and Sir John Simon.

* * *

Lord Reading, Viscount Cecil and three representatives of the British Foreign Office started in solemn cavalcade for Geneva on Sunday to "consider the situation in Manchuria." They reached Geneva on Monday.

It is anticipated in London diplomatic circles that the situation will not take long to settle and as soon as the Japanese Representative has implored the Council not to bother, the party will start from Geneva in equally solemn cavalcade to reach London by Wednesday or Thursday at the latest.

* * * *

The tiniest baby in the world is reported to be a girl born sometime ago in Pretoria.

And I had been under the mistaken impression that it was the "National Labour" Party—by Bigbiz. H. Finance out of J. Ramsay Mac.

* * * *

"A London Girl Typist Who Digs For Opals."—Press Headline.

As a matter of fact, many of them, I understand, do, while taking down letter from the Boss and finish up either in the Divorce Court or the Registry Office.

* * * *

"Fox-hunting by wireless and aeroplane will be tried for the first time, in connection with a forthcoming Wireless Display at Pardubice, (Czechoslovakia)."

The fox is reported to be deeply sensible of the honour sought to bestowed on it in the cause of scientific progress, and it is positively thrilled at the prospect.

* * * *

"American Women Win Fencing Contests."

A very common occurrence wherever there are women.

DISTRESS GOLD

History Of Tears Behind It

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Recent heavy exports of gold from Bombay by bullion merchants and some banks have created a feeling of nervousness and there is a general cry for an embargo on the export of the yellow metal. As a matter of fact even exporters are nervous and during the last week large quantities were put in a steamer lying in the harbour, with a view to escape a sudden embargo. But there was nothing like restriction and eventually all the gold was transferred to the mail steamer which sailed on Saturday.

The Government of India are bent upon maintaining the artificial ruinous exchange ratio of 18 pence. These exports of gold are making the situation easy for the Government and it is almost idle to expect that they would put an embargo on the export of gold as such an act is likely to place them in a difficult position. No matter, the country may lose all its wealth in gold but the Government will persist in the policy of ruining the millions or agriculturists in their obstinate solicitude for the 18d. ratio.

So far, during the last three weeks, gold worth about Rs. 5 crores has been exported, but before that unusually large quantities of gold were tendered to the mint, valued at about Rs. 20 crores at Rs. 21/4. These tenders were a boon to Government as now the value of gold has improved to about Rs. 27 and for all practical purposes of export of gold the present ratio is not 1/6 but, it is near about 1/2. The Government may talk of linking the rupee with sterling at 18 pence but as far as the gold is concerned the ratio is about 14 panny.

Gold has an international value and its price is regulated day by day according to the changes in the American cross rate. Not only gold but also commodity prices are adjusted daily in tune with fluctuations in dollar-sterling exchange. If the Government of India are prepared to face the fact, by this time they must have realised that the gold price has gone up and if they wish to safeguard the economic position of this country, they must raise its buying level from Rs. 21/4 to the ruling level in the international market. But in doing so the Government will increase their own difficulties of maintaining the arbitrary ratio. It looks as if the Government will not touch the subject till export bills come forward in sufficiently large amounts to help the present ratio.

This story of export of gold has very important issues behind it. Why is India exporting gold and whence is the gold coming?

It is a common knowledge that every year India is importing large quantities of gold and silver. These imports are mainly due to her smaller imports of manufactured goods and larger exports of raw materials and thus the favourable trade balance is adjusted by imports of both yellow and white metals.

But since the introduction of the artificial exchange ratio, the agricultural class has been hit hard and now all resources are exhausted. At present millions of them are reduced to poverty. They are selling out their cattle and other agricultural implements and are forced to part with their ornaments which Indians are last to part with. Ornaments are considered "Stree-Dhan" and as far as possible no Indian will part with them but when it is a question of existence, they are forced to sell them against their will by force of circumstances. These ornaments particularly from the Punjab and Madras form the main part of what business people call "Distress Gold". In some cases absolutely new ornaments are coming in daily for sales which testify to the state of abject po-

(Continued on page 7.)

SHORT TALKS ON CURRENCY PROBLEMS.

GOLD STANDARD AND GOLD RESERVE.

(By SOHRAB R. DAVAR.)

II.*

In our last talk we saw the two important functions which money, whether in form of metallic coins or paper currency, performs. In that discussion we noticed that the notes or paper currency came into use through the operations of private banks in Europe, who were the first to issue their own notes. We also saw that these notes in the beginning were issued freely and without any restrictions, but that later on the State interceded and made regulations.

FIGHT OVER TWO THEORIES.

In England these bank notes (in those days the banks were private firms of bankers) were circulating within the sphere of influence of the banks, clients or customers. As the note issue was free, naturally, bankers, substantial or otherwise, issued their notes. The evils of this free and unrestricted note issue were brought to public attention prominently through frequent failures of these petty bankers and monetary crisis were frequent. You can well understand that in the circumstances, people began to complain against this state of affairs and the question had to be taken up seriously as to what should be done to mitigate this evil. In the year 1840, this question was fought out in the British Parliament. At that time there were two parties with opposite ideals and theories, the one being known as the exponents of what was called the "Currency Theory" which party was led by Lord Overston, whereas the other, known as the champions of what was called the "Banking Theory", was led by Mr. J. W. Gilbert, who was at the time the General Manager of the "London and Westminister Bank." The "Currency Theorists" insisted that notes should not be permitted to be issued without compelling these banks to keep an equivalent amount of gold in Reserve, either in form of bullion or that of coins. In other words, their idea was that every pound sterling in paper note, must be represented by its equivalent in gold in the Reserve of the bank concerned.

IMPRACTICABLE DEMAND.

This party evidently overlooked the most important fact or that notes circulated in addition to the metallic currency and that to lock up a large quantity of gold in bars, or coins, in equal value to the paper currency in circulation was impracticable as it violated the basic principle on which paper currency circulated. It was, of course, admitted on all hands that some proportion of gold must be kept idle in reserve, but the "currency theorists", wanted gold, or gold coins of an equivalent value to notes, in circulation.

PARLIAMENT'S SOLUTION OF DIFFICULTY.

On the other hand, the "banking theorists" went to the other extreme and insisted that as long as the bankers issued notes to finance legitimate business transactions and against value in property, they should be permitted to issue notes without their being restricted, or hampered, by a deposit of gold in any form or in any proportion. Here also, the exponents of the "banking theory" were evidently biassed—being bankers with vested interests. It was plain to all that no banker can ever be expected to know, or has the means to know, whether the notes issued by him in form of money lent out, either for discounting bills of exchange, or otherwise, were so lent out against legitimate transactions. There was no means, for example, to find out whether a bill offered for discount was one drawn against actual purchase or sale of goods, or an accommodation bill, i.e., when parties concerned tried to raise money by drawing and accepting the same simply with a view to get a loan to tide over some monetary difficulty. Parliament, however, struck a happy medium, or so to say arrived at a sort of compromise, by passing the Bank Charter Act 1844.

"GOLD STANDARD" INTRODUCED.

This Bank Charter Act of 1844 is most important, inasmuch as it introduced in England for the first time what we called the "Gold Standard". What was enacted was that the Bank of England was to issue notes to the extent of £14,000,000 only against securities of the same value in reserve and that all notes issued in excess of this £14,000,000 must be represented by gold bullion, a very small margin for silver being allowed. This issue against securities (£14,000,000) is called the fiduciary issue. It was also made compulsory for the Bank of England to buy all gold offered to it at the rate a £3.17s. 9d. per oz. under the Act, whereas the Royal Mints were prepared to coin gold sovereigns at the rate of £3.17s. 10-1|2d. in exchange of pure gold, but in that case that would entail considerable delay. With regard to other banks which were issuing their notes Parliament could not with one stroke of the pen wipe out their vested privilege of issuing their notes, for the simple reason that these bankers were powerful and influential people in the locations where they did business, and no party leader dared to offend them without running the great risk of the party being wiped out of power. They, therefore, had to make a compromise to the effect that these banks should restrict their issue to amounts fixed on an average of four weeks prior to the passing of the Act. There was no compulsion against them of keeping any gold reserve, but what was enacted was that if any of them became bankrupt, or amalgamated with banks not having note issue, or stopped issuing their notes for any reason, their note issue was to lapse.

CENTRALISING NOTE ISSUE.

The main idea here was to centralise the note issue ultimately, and in course of time, in the hands of the Bank of England. This idea was consummated only a few years ago, when the last of these banks issuing its own notes stopped its issue and thus in natural course of events the monopoly of note issue fell into the hands of the Bank of England. It will thus be seen how the "gold standard" so prominent in English Currency has come into existence which has to such a large ertent influenced the standard of currency in India.

The reader has thus seen what is a "gold standard" The idea is that a certain quantity of actual gold has to be maintained to back up the paper currency as represented by notes. In days prior to the year 1914 there were, of course, actual gold coins also in circulation, in addition to these notes of the English banks, as parts of the active and principal currency of the country.

THE POSITION IN INDIA.

We shall now cast a very hasty glance over our Indian Currency before closing this talk and see how our currency came to be established more or less on gold basis. In early nineteenth century our currency was in a very disordered condition. It is said that over 900 different types of gold and silver coins were circulating at that period. The first step taken by the East India Company was to establish a silver monometalism, i.e., to introduce a silver coin based upon a silver standard which coin was our familiar silver rupee. This rupee was declared by the Government of the time as the standard coin of India and was made an unlimited legal tender, i.e., a coin in which one could pay his debts to his creditor and compel him to accept the same. The East India Company made one serious mistake, however, and that was in demonetising our gold coins, i.e., removing them from circulation as "legal tender coins" of the country. I say that it was a mistake not only because India had been using the gold coins since times immemorial, but also because the subsequent monetary history has proved that. This single "silver standard", however, was not very successful. All over the world all the great nations of the time took into their head to introduce a gold standard and began to demonetise their silver currency.

DEMONETISING SILVER.

This resulted in the fall of the value of silver in the market as a commodity because the demand for silver decreased and, on the other hand, a large quantity of demonetised silver was thrown on the market for sale. Our rupee naturally suffered considerably in its value. From the value in the world's bazar of 2 shillings on a gold footing it fell to 12d. in the year 1892-93. The result of this fall was that all the commo-

(Continued on page 8.)

*The first article appeared on the 12th instant.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Garwin lets down Muslims.

"Observer", the mouthpiece of Grand Mufti Garvin, has again rushed to the protection of Mussalmans. "The Congress and the Mahasabha", it says, "must abandon their dream of domination over All-India and must change their attitude towards minorities." But, as if to forestall a possible objection that this is exactly what the Muslims of a would-be free Punjab are invited to do, the Tory journal suggests partitioning off the predominantly Sikh portion of the province from the Punjab. This may be delightful as an intelligent anticipation—although it leaves the problem of Bengal unsettled. But Grand Mufti Garvin has let down his well-beloved followers rather badly. He has made a suggestion that was summarily rejected by the Mussalmans.

A Valuable Certificate.

"A student of verbal department" has been making a profound study of the oratory of Indians in the English language, at the Round Table Conference. In communicating his results to the "Manchester Guardian" he very kindly certifies that the orators did not, in the main, acquit themselves badly in pronunciation and enunciation. Indians are duly grateful. But how about Englishmen and Hindustani, or for that matter any local vernacular? India is, we are assured, divinely blessed with the most wonderful and the most efficient—if also the most outrageously highly paid—set of Security Services that it has been the privilege of the world to enjoy. They are, we are further assured, the Trustees and the guardians of the teeming millions of India who know not a word of English. But what percentage of these guardians and trustees can manage to speak half a dozen correct sentences—pronunciation and enunciation are out of the question—in India's language?

Bogus Insurance Companies.

Dr. M. K. Dixit asked a timely question in the Bombay Legislative Council the other day whether Government proposed to take any action with regard to a number of Insurance Companies carrying on business of a very risky type of "Dividing Insurance", which may easily mislead the poor ignorant people. Mr. G. B. Pradhan replied on behalf of Government that it was not possible to take action under the existing law but that the subject was being considered by Government and that "they would welcome any propaganda aimed at preventing the exploitation of ignorant people." Public propaganda is of course desirable and should specially be carried on by qualified actuaries and Insurance experts. But such propaganda may not bring prompt relief to the ignorant people unless some suitable action is taken by Government against proved bogus companies. The specific question that may with most advantage be discussed by experts is whether the system of insurance under what is known as the Dividing Plan is objectionable inherently and under any conditions or only some types of such insurance are open to objection.

Revolt against Untouchability.

We understand from our Santa Cruz correspondent that the trustees and the managers of the local temple of Laxminarayen have turned down the request of the Congress Untouchability Committee to throw open the temple to the so-called untouchables. We deplore the decision and trust it is not final and will be speedily reconsidered. Till the decision is reconsidered and the temple is thrown open to all Hindus it is desirable for the local Congressmen and all Hindus sympathising with the suppressed classes to make some amends for so far joining in suppressing them and to refuse to have anything to do with the temple. Besides, the question of bringing further pressure to bear on the trustees of the temple and their supporters should be seriously considered by the local Hindus who are in earnest about ending untouchability.

Abuse Of The Truce.

We understand from our Belgaum correspondent that Government persist in levying a heavy punitive tax from the poor villagers of Pachapur in the Belgaum district for cutting private toddy trees during the last civil disobedience campaign. The levy is a flagrant abuse of the Truce, especially the report of wholesale attachments of moveable property for the recovery of the tax. We trust the Congress leaders of the District will deal with the situation effectively. It is superfluous to add that the picketing of toddy and liquor shops must be continued at any cost.

MORE RAINY DAYS AHEAD FOR BOMBAY

Weather Prophet's Forecast

AS IF A BURST OF SECOND MONSOON

BOMBAY, Oct. 12.

In an interview with the Associated Press Dr. S. K. Bannerjee the Meteorologist in charge of the Colaba Observatory lucidly explained this phenomenon and foreshadowed the persistence of monsoonish weather for a few more days.

A devression formed over north Madras on the 29th September, said Dr. Bannerjee and moved over north Hyderabad the next morning and intensified. Over an area where a depression has formed, the atmospheric pressure becomes low and there is consequently an upward motion of air. We thus get an inflow of winds into the low pressure area from all directions. The depression over Hyderabad caused an inflow of humid winds from the Arabian Sea, and the Bay of Bengal as a consequence of which there was revival of the monsoon.

RAIN OVER WHOLE OF DECCAN

Widespread and locally heavy rain over the whole of the Deccan, and adjoining area on the 29th September. A land depression of this kind usually fills up in a day or two. But curiously enough this particular one did not do so and remained more or less stationary for days together. Widespread rainfall, therefore, continued over the Deccan and the adjoining areas as well as on the West Coast until the 8th October.

On the 8th, the depression began to move towards the northwest. On the 9th morning it was over south Gujarat. On the 10th, it moved in the neighbourhhod of Ahmedabad On the 11th and 12th it moved over Kathiawar and showed a tendency of moving into the Arabian Sea and intensifying into a storm. Wit hthe north-westerly movemenat of the storm, rainfall decreased to a certain extent in the Madras Presidency, but extended into Central India, Gujarat and Kathiawar.

SECOND "BURSAT".

During the period, Bombay experienced typical monsoon weather almost smaller to that in the month of June. As usual, the revival of the monsoon brought in a series of thunder-storms in the beginning and finally caused the typical burst of monsoon rain. The mirst thunderstorm associated with the fresh advance of the monsoon passed over Bombay on October 1, and caused a rainfall of 0.27 inch. It was comparatively a feeble storm. The second thunderstorm which passed over Bombay on October 2, was more severe and caused a rainfall of 0.92 inch. On October 3, two thunderstorms passed over the station and caused 0.06 inch and 0.18 inch of rainfall respectively. Three more thunderstorms passed between October 4 and October 6 giving rainfall of 0.14 inch 0.13 inch and 1.24 inches respectively. The last of these thunderstorms was a particularly severe one.

During its passage Bombay experienced vivd lighning flashes and terrific peals of thunder. After these thunderstorms passed away, the weather became typically monsoonish. From the early morning of the 10th October wind became strong and more or less scally in character. On the night of the 11th, the wind attained very often a velocity of more than forty miles per hour.

MORE THAN 4 INCHES IN EXCES IN 12 DAYS.

As a result of this remarkabe weather in October, Colaba Observatory recorded from the 1st to the 12th October a rainfall of 6.15 inches, which considerably exceeds the months normal, which is two inches and sixteen cents only. The city rain-gauge stations at St. George's Hospital and J. J. Hospital have as usual recorded larger amounts than at Colaba, the rainfall during this period at theee stations being 10.3 inches and 8.8 inches respectively. If the depression which is now over Kathiawar eventually passes into the Arabian Sea and intensifies into a storm, we would naturally expect rough weather over the north Arabian Sea until it has entered inland either into Sind or farther west.

Washing Away Of Crops In C. P. Feared

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 12.

Agriculturists and businessmen in this province have been alarmed at the prospect of famine as a result of crops being washed away this year. Heavy rains are reported from Gondia, Bhandara and Amraoti districts. Floods in Balaghat and Yeotmal districts have aggravated the situation as cotton, 'jowar' and 'orange' crops have been considerably damaged. Chances of trade recovery seem very gloomy and the people are now yearning for the cessation of rain.

LAST OF THE MAFIAS

Sicilian Terrorists To Stand Trial

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Palermo.—Two hundred and 41 men were led this morning into the vast iron cage specially built to hold them in court-room consisting of the former Church which is the only building large enough for the purpose. The prisoners are the last batch of the members of Mafia, the great terrorist organisation, which infested Sicily for half a century, to be brought to justice in accordance with the orders of Signor Mussolini.

Crimes, of which the prisoners are accused, consist mainly of various forms of blackmail, such as forcing girls to marry members of the gang and employers to employ them and compelling landowners and others to sell their property for ridiculous prices. The penalty for failure to comply with the demands of the gang ranged from every form of minor persecution to murder.

FIRST MIXED JURY MEETS IN BARCELONA

Mothers With Nursing Babies As Jurors

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Madrid.—Spectacle of mothers nursing babies whilst sitting in the jury box to prepare the verdict on the murder case was narrowly averted in Barcelona when the first mixed jury to sit in Spain was convened to try a case of parricide. As men and women jurors filed in the box it was seen that some women had brought nursing babies. The case, however, was postponed owing to the fact that the prisoner had fled during the assault by the populace on the prison on the revolution day, 14th April.—Reuter.

CESAREWITCH

Betting Accepted At Victoria Club

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Following is the Victoria Club call over on the Cesarewitch:—

7/1 "Friendship" offered (15/2 taken).

100/12 "Blue Vision"

9/1 "Khorsheed" taken and offered.

15/1 "Sonofmint" offered (16/1 taken).

100/6 "Sandals" offered (18/1 taken.)

18/1 "Noble Star" offered (20/1 taken).

20/1 "Truncheon" offered (22/1 taken).

Lady Marjorie was scaratched at 9 a.m. to-day from Cambridgeshire Stakes.—Reuter's Special.

SIR BERTARM MACKENNAL DEAD

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Death has occurred of Sir Bertram MacKennal.—Reuter.

(In the death of Sir Bertram Mac Kennal, Britain has lost one of her renowned sculptors. Born in 1863, Sir Bertram had hid his education in Paris. His father John Simpson MacKennal was a sculptor and from an early age, young MacKennal took great interest in sculpture. The War Memorial at Islington, Queen Victoria's Statues for India, Australia and Blackburn, the Pediment of the new Government Buildings at Westminster, the Coinage for King George V, the Memorial Tomb of King Edward VII, at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, are but a few of his outstanding works. Two of his works purchased by Chantrey Bequest are placed in the National Gallery of British Art. His service to art has earned him several Government honours.)

FLEET OF AEROPLANES AND MOTOR CARS.

NATIONAL LABOUR PARTY'S ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Aeroplanes will play a great part in the coming General Election. A fleet of 20 aeroplanes will operate from Heston aerodrome on behalf of the National Labour Party. They are mostly light aeroplanes, some piloted by men, who were members of the Royal Flying Corps, during the War. But several large aeroplanes will be available for carrying literature, etc., to the constituencies. One British firm has lent to the National Labour Party a fleet of 100 motor-cars.

NOBODY CRIED "HALT"

Continuous Firing At Gate

EVIDENCE BEFORE HIJLI ENQUIRY

KHARAGPUR (By Mail), Oct. 9.

A sentry and two guards on patrol duty gave evidence before the Hijli Enquiry Committee today.

Admitting that he had opened fire in self-defence, sentry Chandan Singh referred to the order authorising them to open fire at a man refusing to halt after being challenged thrice. Witness said, he was on duty from 8 to 10 p.m. on the day of occurrence. Continuing, he said, that while he was at his post about a dozen detenus came towards him whom he challenged, but they failed to reply. More detenus came on the scene and told him that he was responsible for sending one of them to the cell. Witness told them that it was useless to discuss the subject with him. Witness then called for a guard, but before he could come, an altercation ensued, during which one of the detenus caught hold of him and others surrounded him. He then fired and shouted for the patrol guards as the detenus, he thought, were attempting to kill him, as they tried to snatch the musket from his hands. Two guards then arrived and asked the detenus to leave the witness and on their refusal, the guards opened fire, whereupon the detenus retreated. Witness then heard report of firing at the gate. He added, he heard about 15 to 16 shots. The Commandant with Inspector Marshall and two sepoys came on scene within ten minutes of the incident.

CONTINUOUS FIRING.

Replying to Mr. B.C. Chatterjee, witness said, that he had never heard of sepoys forcing their way through the gate to the camp and stopped by Mr. Baker. Referring to the incident, witness said, that one of the detenus caught him by the waist while two others seized the upper part of his musket. The rest stood nearby. The scuffle between the witness and the detenus lasted for a minute and a half. Witness fired a buck shot in the air. The report of the firing at the gate that he had heard was continuous, but it was not a volley fire. When Mr. Baker came to him after the incident, he showed him the empty case of cartridge that he had fired.

Replying to the President, witness said that he did not hear anybody shouting: "Roker rokho" (stop, stop). He did not load his musket for a second time. He was perplexed and could not identify any of the detenus. The latter retreated saying "Iry ud trtread, otherwise they would kill us."

FIRING TO FRIGHTEN.

Nashib Singh said that he was on patrol duty inside the camp, when he heard Chandan Singh crying for help followed by the report of firing. Witness and Chandrikalal rushed to his rescue and found the sentry surrounded by 40 to 50 detenus, one of whom was snatching his gun and two were holding him by the waist. Witness warned the detenus to let the sentry go otherwise they would open fire. The detenus paid no heed, and he fired a buck shot. As this did not scare the detenus, Chandrikalal fired a shot after due warning when the detenus retreated. Witness remained with the sentry when he heard the detenus saying "marp" (beat them). Witness saw the detenus coming towards the gate which he heard being opened. He next heard from his post that about 15 or 16 shots were being fired from the direction of the gate where the disturbance then ceased. Subsequently, he learnt that two detenus had been killed and twenty injured.

Replying to Mr. B.C. Chatterjee witness said that he had fired not to hurt, but to frighten the detenus and had fired low. The distance between the witness and the detenus was four yards. Witness had already made a statement to the Kharagpur Police, prior to his deposition to the District Magistrate.

Chandrikalal who was on patrol duty with Nashib Singh also gave evidence.—A.P.

PICKETING OF F. C. SHOP AT SHOLAPUR

Congress Terms Agreed To

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Oct. 12.

As a result of the saner counsels prevailing amongst city cloth merchants, all the eight of them, whose shops were being picketed from Friday, have agreed to the Congress terms. The dispute arose over the point whether their pledges included an understanding to seal cloth from the Indian mills on the boycott list along with foreign cloth as agreed to.

SUBHAS BOSE NOT ARRESTED

Did Not Infringe The Order

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12.

A communique states:—

The report in this morning's newspapers that Mr. Subhas Bose has been arrested by the police of 24-Parganas is incorrect.

In view of the disturbances that occurred at Jagatdal on Saturday, October 10, during the meeting at which he spoke and the communal feeling aroused, it was thought necessary to prohibit his return on the following day in order to avoid an outbreak of communal trouble immediately before the "Pujas" and to prevent his entry into the area.

Mr. Bose has not infringed the order and has not at any time, been under arrest.—A.P.

Bengal Woman And 4 Young Men On Conspiracy Charge

PROGRAMME OF PROLETARIAT REVOLUTION FOUND

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12.

The trial opened to-day before a Special Tribunal at Alipore of Mrs. Bimal Prativa Devi, and four young Bengalis on charges of dacoity and conspiracy as well as possession without license of firearms. Two others including Subodh Mitra, a law student, residing in the Hardinge Hostel, are said to be absconding.

The alleged offences relate to the dacoity that was committed in a merchant's shop in the north Calcutta suburbs on the night of October 2.

PROGRAMME FOR PROLETARIAT REVOLUTION.

Opening the case for the Crown, the Public Prosecutor, stated that in the course of the search of the residence of Bimal Prativa Devi, pictures of prisoners in the Chittagong Armoury Raid Case and a typed copy of the programme of the proletariat revolution containing a passage that private property should be looted, were discovered. It was added that, immediately after the incident and the arrest of some of the prisoners in dock, the police searched a motor car belonging to the woman and discovered a stolen six-chambered revolver, 19 cartridges and a Turkish Fez which some of the raiders are believed to have used.—A.P.

BENGAL HINDU SABHA RELIEF COMMITTEE

Appeal For Funds.

The Bengal Hindu Sabha Relief Committee thanks the generous public both in the Province and outside for their help to this Fund. The Committee have received uptil now about Rs. 10,000 in money and kind. It has opened fifteen centres of Relief in Pabna, Mymensingh and Dacca Districts —which have been working for the last six weeks. The fund is now depleted, and some centres will have to be closed immediately unless further help is forthcoming.

The Committee, therefore appeals to those who have not yet given and to those who are in a position to give, to come to the help of their flood-stricken brothers and sisters.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA. Oct. 12.

In sympathy with better hessian market, jute shares opened firm after week-end and a fair turnover resulted. In coals, a small business was reported at current levels. In the miscellaneous section sugar shares were in demand otherwise there was no special feature. In teas a few transactions resulted without much change in prices. Government Securities were weak with a declining tendency. The following were the closing quotations.—

Securities:—4 per cent. Loan 1960|70 58|8; 5 per cent. Loan 1945-55 91; 6 per cent. Bonds 1933|36 88-1; 6 per cent. U.P. Bonds 1921|41 99-10.

Railways:—Bukhtiarpur Bihar Light Railway 56; Mayurbhanj Railway 49|8 ex div.

Cotton:—Dunbar ordy. 97.

Coals:—Bansra 1-8; Burra Dhemo 5-12; Burrakur 11-8; Katras-Jherriah 33; New Beerbhoom 9; Raneegunge 37-12; Union 9-4; West Jamuria 5-12.

Jutes:—Auglo-India ordy. 294; Auckland ordy. 190; Budge-Budge ordy 340; Cheviot 218; Clive 25-4; Fort William ordy. 215; Howrah ordy. 40-8; Kamarhatty ordy. 417; Presidency 6-1; Reliance 60; Union ordy. 402-8.

Miscellaneous:—Bisra Stones Lime 35; Bengal Iron 3-6; Indian Iron and Steel 5--; Associated Hotels ordy. 3-4; Indian Wood Products 16-12; Jeram Kuantan 36; Klaung 1-8; Champaran Sugar 18; New Savan Sugar 8-12; Samastipore Sugar 9-8; Bishnauth tea 18-8; Dufflaghur 9-2; Murphulani 4-8.—A.P.

TEN RUPEE MARRIAGE IN DHARWAR

Down With Traditional Waste

MUSLIM DIVINE GIVES LEAD TO COMMUNITY

DHARWAR, Oct. 12.

Determined to put a stop to the traditional waste of enormous sums of money on wedding feasts, funerals and other religious and social functions at the cost of the basic necessaries of life such as food, clothing and shelter for the masses of the countrymen, Professor Moulvi a Muslim divine, organised a ten rupee marriage to which he invited leading citizens of Dharwar. The Professor himself officiated at the wedding which was a very simple ceremony at the conclusion of which the procession handed ten rupees to the happy couple anad told them to go home and spend the money on a small wedding feast with only their close relatives as guests. A. P.

RETRENCHMENT IN MADRAS

Corporation Committee's Recommendation

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Oct. 12.

The Committee appointed by the Madras Corporation to examine and report on the pay, allowances and establishment of the Corporation recommended the following cuts with effect from November:

Reduction of 5 per cent. in salaries of those getting Rs. 75 to 100; 7½ per cent. between 101 and 250; 10 per cent. between 251 and 500; and 15 per cent. above Rs. 501.

DRASTIC REDUCTION IN SALARIES

Notice Of Motion In Madras Council

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Oct. 12.

Notice has been given by a member of the Legislative Council of the following resolution at the forthcoming Council meeting:

This Council recommends to Government that the salaries of all Government officials be reduced on a graduated scale on the following basis: 40 per cent. reduction on incomes exceeding Rs. 3,000 per mensem; 30 per cent on incomes from 1,000 to 2,000; and 20 per cent. on incomes exceeding 100 but below 1,000 per mensum.

SECRETARIAT ASSOCIATION SALARY CUTS.

SIMLA, Oct. 12.

The Imperial Secretariat Association, Simla, has characterised the proposed ten per cent cut in salary as being not on an equitable basis and has pleaded for a percentage cut on a graduated scale. The association urges that at any rate allowances should be immune from revision or cut and is requesting the Home Secretary to receive a small deputation.—A. P.

GANDIVA MANDIR MANAGER ARRESTED

(From a Correspondent.)

SURAT, Oct. 12.

Mr. Ishwarlal Vimawala, Manager, Gandive Sahitya Mandir was arrested this evening for printing and publishing "Viplavnivato", a Gujarati book of stories. 107 copies of the book were attached. The Gandive Mandir is a well-known publishing house for books on history and national movements.

TO HELP M. N. ROY'S DEFENCE

Poona Youth League To Collect Funds

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, October 11.

The meeting of the Working Committee of the Poona Youth League was held on the 6th inst. when the following programme was chalked out.

(1) Propaganda Mommittee:—This committee shall arrange lectures on all subjects and educate the masses. Its Secretary will be Mr. Karnik.

(2) Mr. Karnik was authorised to collect money for Mr. M. N. Roy Defence Fund.

(3) A committee will tour the villages doing constructive propaganda work during the Diwali holidays.

(4) A Swadeshi Exhibition will be held under the auspices of the Youth League after Diwali holidays.

POONA OUTRAGE

K. O. S B Private In Mrs Williams' Room

POONA, Oct. 12.

Private V. Quin of the K.O.S.B. Regiment, who was identified by Mr. J. Williams, Manager of Ford Motor Company, Poona as the man who entered his bungalow, "Parvati Villa" in the early hours of the morning on the 9th October was placed before the Commanding Officer for civil offence and is being dealt with by Military Authorities. He will be tried by a Court Martial. —A. P.

BURMA R. T. CONFERENCE

British Delegation Announced

SIMLA, October 12

A communique states:—

The Chairman of the Burma Round Table Conference and delegates from the British Political Parties, who will attend, are as follows:—

Chairman:—Earl Peel.

Conservative Party delegates:—Earl Winterton, M.P. and Mr. J. S. Wardlaw-Milne, M.P.

Liberal Party delegates:—Mr. Isaac Foot, M.P. and Viscount Mersey.

Labour Party delegates:—Mr. G. H. Hall, M.P. and Major Grahampole.

ADDITIONAL NOMINEES.

In the announcement made on September 29th, it was stated that a few names might be added to the list then published of those to whom invitations to attend the Conference had been issued. Invitations have since been issued to the following additional representatives of various interests in Burma:—

Messrs. Hoe Kim Seing, U Ba Se, Tharrawaddy Maung Maugh.

Messrs. Sawbwa of Hsi Paw and Yawng Hwe will be accompanied by Messrs. Sawbwa of Hsonwi North and son of Mr. Sawbwa of Keng Tung as advisers. Mr. J.A. Woodhead will attend the Conference on behalf of the Government of India and Sir S.A. Smyth and Mr. T. Lister on behalf of the Government of Burma.—A.P.

Bombay Cabinet Meets

"CUTS" IN SERVICES DISCUSSED

POONA, Oct. 12.

There was a Cabinet meeting at the Council Hall when it is understood the question of cuts in salaries of the provincial service and subordinate was discussed. An announcement on the matter is expected shortly.—A. P.

Kisan Sabha President Jailed For A Year

AMRITSAR, October 12.

Bawa Nanak Singh, Additional District Magistrate, convicted today Sardar Udhan Singh of Nagoke, President of the District Kissan Sabha, Amritsar, under Section 108, Criminal Procedure Code, for certain speeches, calculated to disseminate sedition and asked him to furnish security of Rs. 1,000 for one year or to undergo simple imprisonment for one year. The accused refused to furnish the required security and has gone to jail.—A.P.

DISTRESS GOLD

(Continued from page 6.)

verty to which people are reduced. It may be a bracelet of a newly wedded girl or the only property of an aged woman who considers it as sacred as the "crown jewels". Thus the distress gold has a history of tears behind it.

The Government of India have contracted paper currency by several crores and many more crores have been borrowed by the Government in the shape of Treasury Bills at a high rate of interest never heard before. On the top of this there is a new flotation of 1935 bonds, which has also absorbed about Rs. 13 crores by this time. Sales of Treasury Bills continue as usual and there is little money left in circulation. The stringency of money has become so acute that during the last week the strongest financial institution, the Imperial Bank of India, was forced to borrow Rs. 2-1/2 crores from the paper currency. When the Bank is facing such a situation what about a poor agriculturist, who is half naked and half starved?

Thus there is nothing to check sales of distress gold which amount daily to about 50 to 75 tolas. If exports are stopped the price of gold will decline in Bombay and it will be an additional loss to the impoverished masses. The only course left to save flight of gold is that the Government should buy it daily at the rate ruling in the international market. If bullion merchants stop their exports of gold, exchange Banks will step in and India will lose both gold and little marginal profit that bullion dealers make.

POONA:—The 4th Session of the Kazi, Khatib and Watandars Provincial Conference, Poona held on the 7th instant under the presidentship of Nawab Mir Ahmed Ali Khan, in the Haroon Hall, Camp.

The Silver Jubilee, of the accession of the Maharajah of Pithapuram to this ancient Zamindari, was celebrated on 5th nst. at Pithapuram by the estate ryots, officials, friends and admirers of the Maharajah amidst great rejoicing.

GRIEVANCES OF RESIDENTS JHAL STATE

40,000 Migrate To British Territory

LEADERS TO WAIT ON VICEROY

LARKANA (Sind), Oct. 12.

Forty thousand Magis have migrated from Jhal State of Kalat to British territory in Larkana and Jacobabad Distts. owing to the alleged oppression of the Prime Minister of Kalat and also to express their resentment at the treatment meted out to Sardar Gulmahomed Khan, who is kept in custody, without any trial.

The Magis tribe intend to send 500 leading men by foot to Delhi for having a personal interview with the Viceroy.

HUBLI SEVADAL VOLUNTEERS CORPS

Women Volunteer Training Camp To Be Opened

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Oct. 12.

Dr. Hardikere left for Bombay to-day to instruct work of the Sevadal branch head quarters there. In consultation with Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, he will formulate a plan for women volunteer training camp to be opened shortly at Hubli. Recruiting for the camp begins immediately after.

Prof. K. V. Iyer of Banglore has promised to give three benefit performances in aid of the sevadal training academy Bagalkot. He stages the first performance at Hubli on twentyfirst and thence proceeds to Bagalkot and for two more performances Bijapur. Sharma, duty Officer, dals academy, has arrived at general headquarters to make the necessary arrangements.

Dacoity In Minbu

RANGOON, Oct. 12.

Several prisoners had recent tattoo marks and usual rebel paraphernalia.

A serious dacoity was committed on October 9 in Minbu where the villagers put up a plucky resistance, but were overpowered. Dacoits attacked ten houses, successively. Several dacoities are reported from Tharrawady, Prome, Pegu, Henzada and Thayetmyo. In Henzada two villagers received severe wound in resistaning dacoits. In Thayetmyo dacoits took away many persons as hostages but subsequently released them except one whose fate is not yet known. —A. P.

PICKETING BY "RED SHIRTS" IN PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR, Oct. 12.

Picketing of liquor shops by the "Red Shirts" continues in the city. One picketer arrested on Saturday has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment under Section 341, I.P.C. (wrongful restraint).

Picketing of city brothels by the Khilafat volunteers continues. Last evening two prostitutes engaged in singing for a marriage party in a neighbouring village, left the brothel for the village accompanied by some persons. On reaching the Nimakmand quarter of the city, it is alleged, they were attacked by some volunteers as a result of which they sustained injuries. In the course of the 'melee' a box containing their clothes and ornaments is stated to have been forcibly removed. Case under Section 341 (wrong ful restraint) and 395 (dacoity) has been filed. Police enquiry is proceeding.—A.P.

PESHAWAR AKALIS FOR DASKA

PESHAWAR, Oct. 12.

The Peshawar Akalis are sending a "Jatha" of 25 Sikhs under the leadership of Mr. Ishar Singh, a local photographer. The Jatha leaves the place on the 15th October, stopping 'en route' at Rawalpindi, Gujjarkhan and Gujranwala and reaches Amritsar on the 19th October. It leaves for Daska under the leadership of Mr. Giani Sher Singh, the Amritsar Akali leader.—A.P.

PROTEST AGAINST DISCHARGE NOTICES

Nagpur Workers Warm Millowners

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR. Oct. 12.

At a protest meeting of the Empress Mills Workers held this evening Mr. Rüker, President, Textile Union, strongly criticised the action of the mill authorities in serving 25 workers with notices of discharge on the plea of retrenchment. He feared that if the mills persisted in retrenchment without consultation with the Nagpur Textile Union and unless they convinced the workers that all other methods of effecting economy had been exhausted the Union would be forced to declare strike

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
October 12.
Garbeta, Treson, Kobe.
Ehrenfels, Muller, Karachi.
Jalarashmi, Matches, Calcutta.
Agra, Jones, Gothenburg.
Orna, Collins, Bassein.
C/o Harvard, Evans, New York.

DEPARTURES.
October 13.
Kidderpore, Wright, Kobe.
Unicor, Langer, Calcutta.
Essen, Pusschburg, Hamburg.
British Venture, Robertson, Abadan.

LOADING.
October 12.
Steamer Jalarashmi for Karachi.
Steamer Alavi for Jeddah.

S S Garbeta:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Garbeta arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Ehrenfels:—The L Edwards Ltd steamer Ehrenfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Jalarashmi:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalarashmi arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Agra:—The L Edwards Ltd. steamer Agra arrived in harbour yesterday from Gothenburg, with a general cargo.

S S Orna:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Orna arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein, with a general cargo and rice.

S S City of Harvard:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer City of Harvard arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo.

S S Kidderpore:—The P. & O S N Coy's steamer Kidderpore will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Unicol:—The L Edwards Limited steamer Unicol will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Essen:—The Volkart Bros steamer Essen will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S British Venture:—The A P O Coy's steamer British Venture will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Abadan with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK
Bombay, Oct. 12.
1 Hague Maru Kobe 23-10, O S Kaisha.
2. Ranchi, London, 24-10, M. M. and Co.
4 Kaga Maru, Japan, 14-10, N Y Kaisha.
5 Clan Matheson, Okha, 12-10, J Finlay & Co.
7 Agra, Calcutta, 15-10, L Edwards & Co., Ltd.
8 Unicol, Colombo, 13-10, L Edwards, Ltd.
14 Ehrenfels, Bremen 16-10, L Edwards Ltd.
15 Essen, Hamburg, 13-10, Volkart Bros.
16 Himalaya, Trieste, 14-10. L T & M Co.

VICTORIA DOCK
2 Sumatra Maru, Kobe, 13-10, O S Kaisha
3 Bankura, Red Sea Ports, 14-10, M M and Co.
5 Yamagata Maru Kobe 18-10 N Y. Kaisha.
7 Garbeta, N F N F M M & Co.
8 Ahmedi, Karachi, 13-10, S Hassum & Co.
10/11 Quiloa, Rangoon, 14-10 M. M. and Co.
12 Kidderpore, Japan 13-10, M M & Co.
14 Janaki, M'Caost, 14-10, Malabar S.S. Co.

PRINCESS DOCK
A Kumari M'Coast, 13-10 National S S Co.
F. Jalajyoti Calcutta, 15-10, S S N Co.
G Sophie Marie M'Coast. 16-10. Merchant S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED
FROM LONDON.
Viceroy of India 15-10, P & O S N Co.
Strathnavar 23-10 P & O S N Co.
Chitral 25-10 P & O S N Co.
Ranpura 30-10, P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Warfield, 11-10 M. M. & Co.
FROM GOTHENBURG
Sumatra, 12-10, L Edwards Ltd.
Japan, 23/12, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM LIVERPOOL
Bloumfontain, 14-10, K N Co.
C/o Nagpur, 29-10 K N Co.
C/o Paris 2/11, K N Co.
Britania, 17-10 G T Co.
California, 9-11 G T Co.
Elysia, 2-11 G T Co.
Castalia 30-11 G T Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Triefels 18-10. L. Edward Ltd..
Trenenfels 25-10. L Edward ltd.
Barenfels 7-11. L Edward Ltd.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Djambi 14-11 L Edward Ltd.
Tarondo, 23-10 L Edwards Ltd.
FROMt GENOA.
Genoa, 23-10 M Italiana.
Arabia 23-10. M Italiana.
FROM TRIESTE.
George 29-10 L T. Co.
Tevere 29-10 L T Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
Silveram 8-10 Volkart Bros.
City of Edinborough 16-10. F F Campbell Co.
Yomachichi 5-11, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Tokiwa Maru, 16-10 N Y Kaisha.
Tango Maru, 30-10 N Y Kaisha.
Havre Maru 25-10 O S Kaisha.
Murzapore 25-10 P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Kenya 20-10 M M & Co.
FROM JAVA.
India 21-10. M Italiana.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON
FOR LONDON.
Viceroy of India 17-10 P & O S N Co.
Ranchi, 24-10 P & O S N Co.
FOR NEW YORK
C/o Harward N F F F Campbell Co.
FOR HAMBURG
Ehrenfels 16-10, Edward Ltd.
FOR KOBE.
Kaga Maru, 14-10, O S Kaisha.
Yamagata Maru 18-10 F N Y Kaisha.
Hague Maru 21-10 O S Kaisha.
FOR DURBAN
Khandalla 21-10, M M and Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bunkura 14-10 M M & Co.
Vasna 10-10 M M & Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Himalaya, 14-10 L T Co.
FOR CALCUTTA
Jalajyoti NF., S S N Co.
Nirpura, NF, M M Co.
Agra, N F L Edwards Ltd.
Rajput N F T M Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Quiloa 11-10 M M & Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi N F T M Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Jalarashini N F S S N Co.

STEAMERS FIXED
FOR LONDON
Viceroy of India P & O S N Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
C/o Harvard, L Edwards Ltd.
FOR HAMBURG
Ehrenfels L. Edward Ltd.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Kaga Maru, N Y Kaisha.
Yamagata Maru N Y Kaisha.
Hague Maru, O S Kaisha.
FOR TRIESTE.
Himalaya L T Co.
FROM BUSREH.
Bankura M M & Co.
Vasna M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA
Jalajyoti S S N Co.
Nirpura, M M & Co.
Agra, L Edwards Ltd.
Rajput T M Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi T M Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Jalarashni S S N Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATE.
British Centure 10-10-31.
Essen 10-10-31.
Umcoi 10-10-31.
Stolzenfels 10-10-31.
Clan Mathuson 10-10-31.
Sophie Marie 10-10-31.
Kumari 101-10-31.
Gairsoppa 10-10-31.
Vita 10-10-31.
Moats Mooltan 10-10-31.
Forawach 10-10-31.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Oct. 11.
S S Yomagata Maru, Agents: N Y Kaisha, Ltd; from Nagoya:—600 cases beer, 56 cases cotton shirting; 47 cases glassware, 62 cases porcelainware.

From Osaka:—105 cases cotton yarn, 25 cases cotton shirting, 103 cases glassware, 20 cases rubber shoes, 200 kegs red lead, 47 drums print.

From Kobe:—129 cases cotton and artificial silk shirting, 18 cases celluloid goods, 55 cases canvas shoes, 55 cases cotton goods. 10 cases silk goods.

From Moji:—20 cases sago, 2000 bags cement.

From Canton:—1600 bags cassia, 75 bales China roots, 80 rolls matting.

From Singapore:—25 cases pearl sago, 175 bags betel nuts, 41 bags nut megs, 476 bags sago flour.

From Colombo:—342 bales gunnies, 60 bales mattress fibre, 172 drums cocoanut oil, 24 cases rubber sheets, 280 1+1 chests tea.

S S Unicoi; Agents: L Edwards Ltd; from New York:—230 cases old clothing, 55 cases auto parts, 80 cases chrome scrap, 85 cases batteries, 79 cases cotton remnants, 80 cases nujol, 90 cases Q Oats, 200 cases newspaper, 50 cases ketchup, 35 cases hand trucks, 25 cases buckets, 70 cases pumps, 332 bars silver, 100 drums paint, 186 drums dye stuff, 715 drums lubricating oil, 135 drums lubricating grease, 25 cases cells, 12 cases motor cars, 88 cases lamps, 444 cases tyres, 67 cases porcelain ware, 76 cases medicine, 820 cases starch, 387 plates asphaltum.

From Philadelphia:—530 drums lub. oil, 20 drums lub. greas.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Oct. 11.
S S Ranchi, for London:—44 cases bristles, Cox & King Ltd; 13 cases isinglass, Grindlay & Co; 4000 cwts linseed oil cakes, H Ram ji & Co; 560 cwts linseed oil cakes and 560 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Ishwardas & Co.

For Perocus:—205 cwts gum olibonum, R Devshi.

S S Ehrenfels, for Hamburg:—560 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Uganda Cotton Tdg. Co; 5000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, H Ramji & Co; 28 bales cotton thread waste, V A Save; 200 cwts castor oil, Gujarat Oil Mill Mfg Co; 400 cwts linseed and 55 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—55 bales cotton fly, Indian Produce Export Co; 87 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co; 400 cwts. castor oil, Gujarat Oil Mill Mfg Co; 125 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam:—2000 cwts linseed oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 4000 cwts linseed oil cakes and 5000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, H Ramji & Co; 6000 cwts joowar, T S Thadani & Sons; 500 cwts groundnut cakes and 500 cwts linseed, K M Nathoo; 1500 cwts linseed, Ishwardas & Co, 500 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Saulandar:—9000 cwts linseed, Strauss & Co.

For Ghent:—197 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Essen, for Hamburg:—1520 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Ishwardas & Co; 2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy; 110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Himalaya, for Trieste:—110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 1000 cwts groundnut seed, Birla Bros; 220 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 504 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Port said:—50 bales cotton yarn, A El Ejil; 4 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Tripoli:—10 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Venice:—110 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co; 125 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Harvard, for Philadelphia:—292 bales wool, Shamji Mal.

S S Sumatra Maru, for Shanghai:—600 bales cotton raw, G Dossa & Co.

For Kobe:—200 tons scrap steel, M B Kaisha, Ltd; 200 tons scrap iron, Faiz & Co.

S S Kaga Maru, for Kobe:—350 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha, Limited; 100 bales cotton raw, L Kallianji & Co,

S S Hague Maru, for Trientsin:—100 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Oct. 12.

	Bales.
Central India	286
Berar	64
Dhollera	463
Sind-Punjab	161
Broach	552
Westerns-Northerns	168
Cotton	1,699
	Cwts.
Wheat	1,363
Linseed	574
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	30
Gingellyseeds	52
Groundnuts	11.852
Castorseeds	7.865
Rice	7,130
Myrabollams	120
Cottonseeds	4,471
Mowraseeds	18
Gram	1,380
Joowar	3,645
Barley	1,612
Bajree	866
Coal	1,297
	Tons.

MISS SLADE LOSES LEGACY BY VOW.

Out Of Mother's Will At Own Request.

Miss Madeleine Slade (Mira Bai) Mr. Gandhi's disciple, is not mentioned in the will of her mother, Lady Slade, widow of Admiral Sir E. J. Warre Slade.

Lady Slade, who lived at Tonbridge, Kent, left all her property, valued at £10,231 to another daughter, Mrs. Vernon.

"The omission of my name from the will is by my own request, and the bequests meet with my wholehearted approval," said Miss Slade to the "Daily Herald" last night.

"Many years ago, when first I became a disciple of Mr. Gandhi, I took a vow of celibacy and non-possession.

"Therefore, it goes without saying that inheritance of worldly wealth from my mother's estate would be contrary to my code of living.

"There is absolutely no truth in the rumour that I have been cut off or disowned by my parents or relatives."—"Daily Herald".

BARDOLI ENQUIRY.

Witness Alleges She Was Dragged By Policeman.

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARDOLI, Oct. 10.

The work of Bardoli Inquiry Committee was resumed after lunch yesterday when the public prosecutor cross-examined more peasants of the village Rayam.

Bai Sita in the course of her evidence said: Policemen came to my house at about 11 a.m. and posted themselves till 4 p.m. when my husband arrived. The household materials had been thrown out of the house I do not know the time when all the materials were given back.

No sooner did the policemen arrive in the village than my daughter began to weep and hence I closed the door. I was afraid when they came in front of my house.

DRAGGED BY POLICEMAN?

Bai Kunwar the next witness said: A policeman dragged me by holding me with an arm.

Answering the question of Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai witness said. She had 3 dublas!

Gonsai Jivan, the next witness said:

"Daya's house is fourth from my house. Sitting at my door step I saw Daya's household materials being confiscated. Dahya came after attachment was over. I cannot tell the time. The attachment began before midday. It must have been finished at about 3 to 4 p.m. I don't know from where he brings money when in need."

Q. Is it right that you told Dahya that you had no money?

A. How can I give money if I have not? Did I fill up my account without any money? My son sent rupees 400. I payed up Rs. 300 as land-revenue. The balance of Rs. 100 was kept for agricultural uses. I have to pay rupees 155 as land-revenue to the Government. I could not gather crop after returning from Hijarat. During Hijarat 4 B'ghas of ground-nuts, juwari and paddy were almost ungathered.

Q. And such being the case you have paid up all the revenue dues, who else paid it up?

A. Did you go to see from house to house to find out as to who paid up the land-revenue? There came a bus containing from 15 to 20 persons. Mr. Ismail Desai, Mamlatdar, Mr. Sitaram, fojdar and the driver were in the bus. This year one Sitaram came to our village about 2 1/2 months before this incident occurred. He came to take written addresses presented to the farmers of our village. He brought the written address from every house. I saw him at that time and hence I know him. How can we know that man serves the fojdar as a clerk or what else does he do?

Q. How did you come to know that this particular man is Sitaram?

A. I asked who is the man whom they call Sitaram. Then he pointed out to Sitaram to me.

Q. What was the reason to know Sitaram's name 2 1/2 month's before?

A. As he was notorious for attaching the properties of our taluka.

Q. Are you prepared to say on oath that this is the same Sitaram whom you saw on the 17th July?

A. Yes, certainly.

BOMBAY TENANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The general meeting of the "Bombay Tenants' Association" was held on Sunday last in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, under the presidency of Mr. M. N. Talpade. The meeting was well attended, the prominent among others being Mr. V. S. Velinkar, Mr. D. S. Babrekar, Mr Karnik, Mr. S. V. Barve, Mr. Putall and Mr. S. N. Gokhale.

Mr. Talpade in his presidential address, impressed upon the audience the necessity and importance of starting a Tenants' Association for the whole city. Then the draft rules were read and explained. Then the following resolutions were passed by the meeting.

That the Bombay Tenants' Association do select and support the candidates for the coming election of the Municipality out of the applicants or otherwise.

That in view of the recent resolution passed by the Corporation regarding the reduction of rents, a Committee of Action (with powers to co-opt) for the reduction of rents be framed to assist the tenant by all possible means to get rents reduced to a reasonable standard.

KARALA TEMPLE ENTRY SATYAGRAHA

Vigorous Propaganda

From A Correspondent).
The Propaganda Committee of the K. P. C. C. for the starting of Temple Entry Satyagraha at Guruvayur on 1st November consisting among others of Sjt. Kelappan, M. Padmanabha Pillai, Kayadakkal, Shrimatis Kariyayini Amma and Rukmani Amma, commenced their tour from Trivandrum on the 2nd October. They have now visited various places such as Trivandrum, Nagercoil, Quilon, etc. In all these places they were received by the public with unusual interest and their meetings attended by large numbers. The pioneer work done on this line by the late Mr. T. K. Madhavan has not a little to do for this splendid response in Travancore.

Sjt. Kelappan, the leader, has issued an appeal through the newspapers in Kerala for 500 volunteers and Rs. 5,000 to be ready by 1st November on which date the Satyagraha will be started.

A public meeting was held at Calicut last Sunday when a resolution was passed to collect at least Rs. 1,000 and 100 volunteers to be presented to the Propaganda Committee when it visits Calicut in the third week of October. Much enthusiam was evinced at the meeting and an influential committee was appointed for the purpose.

Propaganda has been started in North Malabar by the Chirak-Kal Taluk Congress Committee which played a great part in the last Satyagraha Campaign. Meetings are held in various places and much interest is being shown by the large attendance in such meetings.

TWO INDIAN CYCLISTS OUT ON TOUR FOR 16 YEARS

20,000 Cities And Towns Visited So Far

LAHORE, Oct. 11.
Shri Krishna Barq and Pearaylal Awasthi, two world-tourists on push-cycles, who left Cawnpore on May 16, 1929, reached here on Thursday last. They are 25 and 24 years old respectively and have so far visited more than 20,000 cities, towns and villages in all the provinces of India, except Assam. On no occasion they had to stay in a hotel or a serai. They started their tour with letters of introduction and have continued to receive letters of introduction up to now. Their belongings at the time of starting the tour, were two cycles, frames of which were made in Cawnpore, Rs. 10 in cash, water flasks, one portable harmonium, two tennis rackets, and a few other bare necessities weighing two mounts.

Their stays at various places seldom exceed 10 days and they paddle from 40 to 100 miles a day. The short sojourns are utilised for writing descriptions of the places they visit and the manners and customs of people they come across. The only other avocation, which they have pursued is to deliver lectures on the experience of the journey, and thus earn their tour expenses, which have totalled about Rs. 1,800. At Colombo they were presented two gold medals and a purse by the All-Ceylon Indian Youth League. Their principal trouble was to secure drinking water at places. They continued to get vegetarian food almost everywhere except when they stayed with Bhils, who served them with dishes of meat of snakes and lizards. Mr. Pearaylal nas gained 15lbs. in weight and his companion 10lbs.

Quite often they were compelled to pass sleepless nights. Once they had to sit on trees the whole night while wild beasts roamed about below them. Once near Patna they faced a gang of robbers, but managed to escape their onslaught by pretending to be armed military men.

After covering, during the ensuing winter, the Punjab, Delhi and the United Provinces, they hope to proceed from Karachi to the Near East, Europe, North America, South America, Africa and then the Far East, and finish their adventure in 1945.—A.P.

S. S. "Solafric" Discharges 3500 Tons Of Cargo At Bhavnagar

(From A Correspondent.)
BHAVNAGAR, Oct. 12.
The ocean-going steamer "Solafric" of the Bank Line, commanded by Mr. Andrew Morrow and chartered by Mr. B. P. Vora arrived right up in the Basin and berthed alongside the jetty. It discharged, 3,500 tons of cargo. The vessel is 330 feet long 47 in breadth. The dead-weight 4,950 tons.

GANDHI WEEK AT BROACH

Muslims Buy Khaddar Worth Rs. 2,000

(From Our Correspondent.)
BROACH, Oct. 9.
Gandhi week was celebrated here with great enthusiasm from 2nd to 8th October. Prabhat Feries and processions thronged the streets throughout the week. Dr. Chandulal and Sjt. Dinkerrao Desai hawked khaddar from door to door. Khaddar amounting to Rs. 15,000 has been sold. Muslims have given a splendid response and they bought Khaddar worth Rs. 2,000. Yesterday Sjt. Barjorji Bharucha addressed a largely attended public meeting under the presidency of Sjt. Motilal Vin. Sjt. Bharucha addressing the meeting said: "The Round Table Conference is merely a fraud. Repression at United Provinces, the N. W. Frontier Provinces prove this beyond doubt. Indians should not pin their faith on getting Swaraj through Round Table Conference because it is all round and none knows where it leads. If you are eager about Swaraj you should not mind about anything else but taking practical steps to achieve that goal. Buy Khaddar because it gives bread to the poor. Gandhiji is working for 20 hours a day for you, at this age and it is your duty to keep his word". Sjt. Dinkerrao Desai also appealed to the audience to buy Khaddar. The meeting prayed for one minute for the long life of Mahatmaji. The meeting dispersed amidst loud cries of Gandhiji-Ki-Jai.

RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS

Indore Excitement Over Proposed Bill

(From A Correspondent.)
INDORE, Oct. 12.
Excitement runs high amongst the local section of the Santana faction of Hindus and certain Muslim religious bodies about the proposal of the Holkar Government to frame new laws governing religious properties and trusts. It transpires that on the recommendation of a religious preacher, the Holkar Government undertook to place before the Local Legislative Assembly a Religious Endowments Bill commonly known as the Temple Bill. This very proposition was, it is said, passed by the local Sanatan Protection League. After the departure of Sardar Kibe, Deputy Prime Minister and the permanent President of that League, however, to Europe last month the owners of temples and mosques and their disciples started vigorous agitation against the Bill. Resolutions were recently passed by the Ballabh faction of Hindus protesting against the enactment of the proposed legislation. A Committee, which has been constituted by the Ballabh faction for the protection of the interests of religious trusts finds the names of two Pandits who are alleged to have been responsible for the promotion of the Bill. Pandit Ramchandra who has joined the agitation against the Bill in an address to the Committee said: "Drunk with their riches and Power certain people here have committed offences improper for a Sanatan Brahmin. Those people who have thus disobeyed our religious commandments in broad daylight are, therefore, unfit to be responsible leaders of our religious body. We have every right to disown them and place the reins of leadership at the feet of Shree Ballabhacharya". (Local Leader of the Ballabh faction).

Notices were however, broadcast by certain public bodies, interested in Religious Trusts and are now organising demonstrations against the these agitators. The Secretary of the Agarwal Sabha has warned public against interested parties. Various other associations and mosques while protesting against the conduct of the agitators, are recommending to the Holkar Government to drop the proposed Religious Endowments Bill.

SEA-BORNE TRADE AT OKHA DURING SEPTEMBER.

The total imports of merchandise at Port Okha during September 1931 amounted to tons 2,162-0-2-8, value Rs. 4,33,649/9/11 consisting of 643 tons sugar, value Rs. 6,46,669 tons G. C. Sheets, value Rs. Rs. 10,136-5-0; 4 tons Angles and Tees, value Rs. 275-11-0; and machinery, etc. Value Rs. 3,58,577-9-11; the total export during the same period amounted to 1,900 tons cement, the number of vessels entered into the port was 7.

The total import during the corresponding period amounted to tons 1,225; value Rs. 2,47,438-0-8; consisting of 3 tons G. C. Sheets, value Rs. 525; and machinery, etc. value Rs. 2,46,913-8-8. The total export during the same period amounted to 605 tons cement, the number of vessels entered into the port was 4.

PURI CONGRESS PREPARATIONS.

Volunteers Do Scavenging.

(From Our Correspondent.)
CUTTACK, Oct. 10.

The volunteers under training in the Gopabandhu Training Camp of the Hindustani Seva Dal celebrated the Gandhi Week by following a special programme of work during four days of the week. They placed their services at the disposal of the Cuttack District Congress Committee on two of those days and enrolled one hundred Congress members and hawked Khadi worth Rs. 150. On the other two days they took up the work of clearing and cleaning some of the dirtiest spots in the town.

The course of training in the Camp is now over. Examinations will be taken this week. The Closing Ceremony of the Camp will be celebrated on the 9th instant in the Cuttack Municipal Compound. There will be demonsatrations of Asans, Namaskars, Lathi Drills, Foot Drill and Ceremonial Drill and other physical culture feats then.

Before dispersing, the Campers will march to Bhubaneshwar and the neighbouring hills of Khandagiri and Udaigiri; they will hoist National flags and do Congress propaganda in important villages on the route.

NEW CAMPS AT PURI.

The Reception Committee of the next Congress has decided to open three new camps at Puri, Cuttack and Balasore as soon as the present Training Camp is closed. The Camp at Puri will be the central training camp and be under the direct supervision of Mr. M. S. Balasaver of the Hindustani Seva Dal; the other camps will be run by selected workers who have received training in the present Camp; Mr. Balasayer will be however, regularly inspecting these camps.

A Training Camp for Women Volunteers will also be simultaneously opened at Puri under Shreematee Sushila Balasaver.

Short Talks On Currency Problems.

(Continued from page 6).
dities rose in their prices, for the simple reason that nearly Rs. 2/- had to be paid for an article that could be bought formerly for Re. 1/- The reader will thus see that when the currency depreciates in its intrinsic value, prices of commodities automatically rise to that same extent—a phenomenon which we are at present witnessing.

THE FOWLER COMMITTEE.

An amount of discussions and a number of conferences followed until about 1927 when the Secretary of State appointed what is now known as the "Fowler Committee", presided over by Sir Henry Fowler. The recommendations of this "Fowler Committee" were to the effect that (1) a gold standard should be established in India (2) the British sovereign should be made legal tender and a current coin, (3) the Government should continue to exchange rupees for gold (4) the rupee should be linked to sterling at 1s. 4d. and (5) that the rupee should remain an unlimited legal tender, the Government having the right to coin the same to an unlimited extent. These recommendations though accepted by the Government could not be carried out in full and the idea of a gold standard proper was abandoned, but instead, a system was brought into development which we now call the "Gold Exchange Standard". This means that for internal purposes of India, the rupee was the medium both for exchange of commodities, i.e., for local purchases and sales; and for measuring values of commodities, properties etc. For our foreign purchases and sales as well as foreign payments of our debts and dues, for interest on monies borrowed, services etc. on the other hand, the rupee was to be reckoned at a fractional one—fifteenth of the British sovereign.

We shall deal with this position in greater detail in our next talk and see how our paper currency was made to operate in this connection.

(To Be Continued.)

CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED.

A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN FOUND.

DERK P. YONKERMAN, DISCOVERER OF THE NEW REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.

Marvellous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a remedy has been discovered that has cured the deadly Consumption even in the advanced stages of the disease. No one will longer doubt that Consumption can be cured after reading the proof of hundreds of cases cured by this wonderful discovery—some after change of climate and all other remedies tried had failed, and the cases had been pronounced hopeless of cure. This new remedy has also proved itself effective and speedy in curing Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, and other serious throat and lung troubles. In order that all in need of this wonderful produce of science may test its efficacy for themselves, a Company has been formed to give it to the world, and a Free Trial Treatment can be obtained by writing the Derk P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd., (Dept. C366) 118|120, Fleet St., London, E.C., 4, enclosing 6d. in British P. Order to cover cost of carriage and packing, and mentioning this paper. The trial treatment will then be sent by return mail, carriage paid.

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Do not wait if you have any of the symptoms of Consumption, if you have Chronic Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pains in your Chest, a Cold on your Lungs, or any throat or Lung trouble; write to-day for a free trial treatment and book of instruction, and benefit yourself before it is too late.

TALK with SPIRITS

Communicate with your departed friends and relatives; also get your difficulties solved, know your stolen objects, get enlighted about your past, present and future by wearing our wonderful MAGIC RING. It further brings any desired person under absolute control or subjection, through whom any object may be fulfilled. Price Rs. 2/- only.

Manager, CHINA MAGICAL COY.. Post Box No. 56, LAHORE.

GERMAN PISTOL

A handy little weapon for Target practice. To frighten dacoits, thieves etc., also for hunting and defence. It gives noise as loud as that of real Pistol. Rapid action. Fits with ease into the pocket. Magazine takes 100 shots. Automatic Repeater. No Licence required throughout British India. Price Rs. 5/- each postage -/8/- Extra Shots Re. 1/- per 100.

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THE DRAIN OF GOLD.

(By SOHRAB R. DAVAR.)

It would be very amusing, indeed, were it not for the tragedy hidden behind this situation, to notice the manner in which various parties are at present attempting to justify the woeful drain of our yellow metal through the extraordinary export of gold we are witnessing of late from our unfortunate country, and that too, at this most critical time. The position is more irritating because, in the absence of power to stop that drain, we have to play the roll of helpless onlookers.

CONFLICTING VIEWS.

There are no doubt various champions who advise us either to ask for an embargo on the export, or warn us against interfering with "legitimate trade" of free export, no doubt seriously and logically reasoning and consoling the disappointed man in the street that this export was for the benefit of his country. The difficulty which this much worried man in the street experiences is as to whom to believe, and whom to disbelieve, for the simple reason that a good many of these "advisers" who cry out most loudly on this question, are not quite dis-interested, in as much as a good many of them actively dabble in gold, or if not in gold, in speculation in exchanges. The gold exporter naturally desires that this profiteering should be permitted unhampered through continuous export, whereas, the speculator in exchanges is anxious to see that the export may be stopped, so that the Finance Minister may be compelled to bring down the ratio, with the result that he may make a thumping profit by receiving back his money which he has remitted to Great Britain at 1s. 6d.

THE PATRIOT'S CONTENTION.

The patriotic and disinterested Indian not versed in the intricate question, naturally tries hard to find a solution out of this puzzle in contradictions. No doubt the only possible solution that appears to him as a practical man of the world is the immediate declaration of an embargo on this most undesirable scramble to profiteer by export of our precious metal. The argument such as we have heard from some high quarters that if the Indian merchants did not export this gold, the foreign bankers would do so, seems rather startling because it sounds like saying that as the foreigners are likely to squeeze this gold out of our impoverished countrymen and thereby make profits, we as Indian may as well join in the plunder and secure a share of the booty. What would Mahatmaji have said if the same argument had been advanced by the Indian importer of foreign cloth, viz., that Indians should be allowed to import freely because otherwise the foreign importer would do the same and pocket the whole profit?

What the public wants is disinterested advice from parties who are not at all suspected of having any dealing either on the markets of precious metals, or in foreign exchanges, and only on such advice could a reliable judgment be arrived at by the man in the street.

SCHUSTER'S UNCONVINCING DEFENCE.

The Finance Minister's statement to the effect that the export of precious metal is natural and does not constitute any danger to the well-being of this country, for the reason that, this is not what is called "Distress Gold" coming out of the modest, if not almost miserable, savings of our peasants, but that it comes out of the hordes of our wealthy merchants of Bombay seems unconvincing. There are men whose opinion deserve considerable weight who state on what they call reliable evidence that gold is being brought daily in large quantities to Bombay from the mofussil in various forms and is being melted, refined and made into bars at our local mints. If that be so, the high official concerned is not correctly informed about this fact. However, whether this gold comes out of villages as we believe, or whether from other quarters, the drain on India is almost the same and one cannot help wondering whether the Government's hesitation in placing the most desired embargo on exports is due to the anxiety of their 1s. 6d. ratio being disturbed. We submit that all public bodies should unite and intensify their demand, not only for an immediate embargo on export, but also for free and unhampered import of gold without much loss of time.

INDIAN COLONISATION IN SOUTH AMERICA.

A Reply.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir—We have read through your columns on September 5th and 15th respectively, two letters by a young man who calls himself a student of economics. In view of the enormous task ahead of us, we were inclined to overlook his first letter, but the second is too misleading; hence, we are submitting this letter for your readers information.

The articles under the captions "Indian Settlers for Brazil" and "Opportunities for Indians Over seas" that appeared on the September 1st issue of the "Chronicle", had no direct reference to capital and labour; hence, the writer's contention on "capital and labiur" in these articles is incorrect. The Society, however, keeps its members informed of Brazil by giving facts and quotations from reliable sources through the medinm of its monthly bulletin.

In the August issue of the bulletin, a few quotations were given. One of the quotations was an extract from a speech delivered in August, 1930 by the Brazilian Consul in the Rotary Club at Calcutta. In this quotation reference was made to capital and labour, and a bulletin containing the quotation was given to the writer who apparently utilized the phrase capital and labour for his own ends. The quotation is as follows:—

The population of the country (Brazil) 40,000,000 occupies tenth place among the countries of the world and is about half that of the whole South American continent. Two of the national problems of the highest importance for the development of Brazil are emigration and capital. As with all new countries, we need foreign co-operation to move our enormous resources. The present position is like that of North America a century ago when opening her ports, she extended her arms to all those who desired to help her in the wouderful work of progress and civilization. Thus Brizal has opened her ports and welcomes "all who wish to co-operate with her". As a man who possess a treasury but cannot open it because he does not possess the keys, so Brazil, possessing one of the richest and most fertile soils, needs labour to cultivate the land and develop her mines and industries.

"We need the co-operation of foreign capitalists and the complement of labour, and there are good chanchies for both. The country is rich and repays generously all efforts and enterprises."

The object of this society is not to ask Tata & Sons to close down their Jamshedpur plants and go to Itabeira, Brazil because greater iron ore deposits can be found there. Nor will it ask his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad to build a net work of railways in Brazil because the future for such an enterprise is great. It has been clearly stated that, for those who are contemplating migration, we are pointing out the advantages of Brazil over other parts of the world where discriminatory laws are in vogue. And we say that our organization will place Indians in better positions than they will otherwise get.

It will probably be interesting to know that people from this country go to England, France, Scotland and elsewhere seeking avenues of livelihood. We pay their passages, and how do they sustain themselves until they are employed? Does the emigrant get the amount from his own savings or does he borrow it? Whatever the source, there is on difference between that provision and the provision which the Brazilian Government figures to be Rs. 400 on landing and make it a State requirement.

There is also a mis-statement in the amount required for satisfying the Brazilian Government's condition for landing. The amount given in our previous articles is Rs. 400 and not Rs. 500. On this amount, Rs. 400 the emigrant supports himself until he secures a position. There is no question of another "lumo sum" except in the critic's imagination.

For the writer's information Japanese colonization in Brazil began since 1905 and has been conducted by private companies up to now. In September, 1929 one company applied for a concession of land in Collatina Municipality in the State of Espiritu. The members of the commission that explored the area were paid by the company who was seeking the concession. (this is first hand information). About thirteen years ago the Japanese Government began taking active part in South American emigration and has since been lending financial and moral support to the companies and immigrants interested. The commissioners on the concessions are companies' men and not Government's. In 1929, 16,648 Japanese emigrants entered Brazil, and this year in spite of the trade depression the Brazilian Government has opened its arms to receive 12,000 more. Should Japan not rejoice? In two years only, bread and butter is assured to 28,648 Japanese for life in lieu of a third class passage from Japan to Brazil and a small amount on hand to keep them from starving until work is provided.

How about India, are we so well off that we do not need such hospitality? Or is it sheer selfishness that makes some of us place seeming obstacles in the way? Next time our friend may tell us that an anti-Japanese bill was introduced and thrown out; hence Brazil is anti-Japanese.

The writer further says that "before 1870, Germany was purely an agricultural country rolling in the squalor of poverty with unemployment everywhere ... But when 1870 she made the right start and began to develop her industries the uncongenial factors disappeared as it were by a magic ouch." The critic apparently forgot that we are not in the age of "fairy God Mothers." While a fair per cent. of Germans may have been absorbed in the industrial developments of their country, an equally large number has emigrated to different parts of the world during that period, 1870-1930. Brazil can account for over two millions. Argentine more than double that number. Paraguay, Uraguay, Chile and other South American countries accommodate their due share, and, of course, the United States of America cannot be slighted with Chicago being known as the second largest German city in the world.

It is also contended that it is illusory for an undertaking of this nature to succeed without Government backing. Are we going to wait, with our arms folded, until the Government say to us "well boys' Brazil affords great opportunities; you go there and we will back you to the limit"? Or are we going to open new fields on our own initiative for the good we will get out of it?

In both of the writer's letters reference was made to the need of capital and labour and the starving industries of India. We hope it is patriotism and not anger that inspire these writings. Since the writer is so patriotic he will be interested to know that the Director of Industries of Bombay has spent a lot of money to get Indian goods from Bombay exhibited in the India House, London. The object, of course, is to create a demand for Indian products abroad. We are getting Indian goods on the Brazilian market without cost to the tax payers. The student could not forget that, on September 2nd, while he was in the Society's Office, he saw two gentlemen discussing the possibilities of taking their goods to Brazil. Will the taking of Indian goods to foreign countries do more harm or good to Indian manufacturers or India as a whole?—Yours, etc.,

C. L. SINGH.

October 1.

DHRANGADHRA AFFAIRS.

Nature Of The Settlement.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

RAJKOT, Oct. 9.

Now that the terms of Dhrangadhra settlement are out, it becomes necessary to let the public know the origin and causes of recent Dhrangadhra affairs. The following retrospective analysis will enable the reader to judge the real affairs.

The youths and elders of Dhrangadhra invited the session of the Kathiawar Political Conference and the Secretaries accepted the invitation on 5th August. The State issued a 'jahernama" on 8th August prohibiting the holding of such a conference. Sjt. Devchandbhai consulted the Dewan of Dhrangadhra. The Dewan refused Sjt. Devchandbhai's offer. The workers of Dhrangadhra went to Ahmedabad and met Bapuji and Sardar Vallabhbhai. They again went to Bhavnagar and a manifesto was issued by the leaders to sign the memorial to be sent to Sardar Vallabhbhai for holding the Conference in Dhrangadhra.

11 DAYS' HARTAL.

The public of Dhrangadhra responded well and about 1,000 signatures were taken. After this a long hartal of 11 days was declared in another manifesto the people of Dhrangadhra have made out a very strong case for justifying their zeal to hold the session of Kathiawar Political Conference at Dhrangadhra.

YOUTHS CHARGED.

On 21st September 10 youths were called by the Police Commissioner. As one youth Mr. Himmatlal Sanghri was not in the town, 9 went to him and a police case was against them on the ground of interfering with the police. One of them Mr. Kantilal Daftary, being sick, gave bail. Eight youths went to jail. One one occasion there was a lathi charge to disperse the crowd. The public declared hartal. All these 10 youths have signed a manifesto in which an appeal is made to sign the memorial about Kathiawar Political Conference to be sent to Sardar Vallabhbhai.

On 22nd September there was a lathi charge in which women came for their share. On that night Mr. Manordas, Mr. Bhurabhai and others were called from houses at night. Allegations are made that police beat some persons including press correspondent.

The hartal continued and in spite of sparodic efforts to induce merchants to open their shops they remained firm. The State issued a curfew order.

A WADHWAN MEETING.

On the appeal of Sjt. Mohanlal Sanghri and Sjt. Shiranand workers of Kathiawar gathered at Wadhwan City on Monday and after passing resolutions of sympathy towards the sufferers, protest against repression, congratulating the fair-sex for a bold stand and resolved to send a deputation of five to negotiate with the State authorities for an honourable settlement.

THE SETTLEMENT.

The deputationists went there and have made a settlement. Though the main problem of Kathiawar Political Conference stands as it is the public of Dhrangadhra has got (1) release of all arrested youths, (2) withdrawal of all special measures, (3) an inquiry committee of State officials to investigate allegations against the police. The most regrettable thing in the whole affair is the indifferent attitude that is shown towards two lady members of the deputation.

As the main question of Kathiawar Political Conference is not settled as yet, one cannot say what is in store in future for Dhrangadhra. The youths are doing silent propaganda for the Kathiawar Political Conference activities. In Halvad, Rajseetapur, Tikar and other places, the villagers even are very keen in these affairs. The recent pamphlet of 62 printed signatures which is released for publication shows the keenness of the youths for holding the session of Kathiawar Political Conference at their own place.

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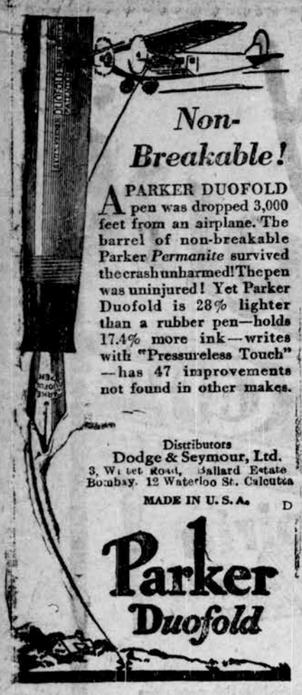

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Demand For Immediate Embargo On Gold Export

EFFLUX OF GOLD MEANS DEPLETION OF INDIA'S POTENTIAL CAPITAL

(From A Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 10.

Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Vice-President of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, in a press statement on the question of embargo on the export of Gold said:

The denudation of Gold the resources of India caused by the heavy shipments of Gold abroad has been attributed to the Government decision in linking the rupee to the depreciated sterling. But whether it is so or not, the alarming efflux of gold and the danger of its continuing demands immediate measures to arrest the drain.

RUPEE AND GOLD.

The depreciation of sterling in relation to gold as reflected on the sterling. dollar crossrate was bound to synchronise with a corresponding depreciation of the rupee in terms of gold, or to put it more plainly the rupee price of gold in India was bound rise in consequence of linking the rupee to the sterling It was, therefore, to be reasonably expected on the presumption of the free movement of gold in the international market. That the rise in rupee price of gold should intimately correspond to the depreciation of the sterling as registered in the cross rate per centage, the increase in the rupee price of gold has, however, failed to overtake the per centage of of depreciation of the sterling in relation to dollar or gold with the result that bullion dealers in India now make a clear profit of about 6 per cent. in exporting gold abroad. This will continue so long as the rise in the rupee price of gold lags behind the depreciation of sterling

REASONS FOR DISPARITY.

The reasons responsible for this marked disparity are to be found in certain local factors which are preventing the bullion market in India from being completely responsible to the conditions of the Sterling-Dollar Exchange. Of late the bullion market in India, as also the mint, has been found to be the recipient of a vast quantity of "Distress Gold" thus received must be reckoned as abnormal supply as it is being offered to either the mint or the market under most acute pressure of demand for cash. This cash famine which is primarily due to the alarming depression in agriculture has been accentuated to a considerable degree by the continued deflationery policy of the India Government. The additional supply thus pumped out, mostly from the scanty savings of the poor who could no longer retain it under the present severe adverse economic circumstances, cannot be regarded as redundant gold and it is well known that normally India is the consumer and not seller of gold. The efflux of gold in such circumstances can only mean depletion of the potential capital of India on which depends the monetary reconstruction on the country. As a matter of fact heavy exports of gold have been taking place during the last few months. Even before these recent developments as the latest figures of sea borne trade of India show. While the heavy decline of the gold resources of the country up till recently was presumably due to the weakness of exchange. the situation has been further complicated of late by the price of gold in India being lower than world parity, resulting in the recent shipments abroad.

WANTED IMMEDIATE EMBARGO.

The interests of India demand an immediate embargo on the export of Gold from the country and we cannot be content with Sir George Schuster's assurance in the Assembly that Government is watching the situation. One cannot fiddle while Rome burns. The embargo would not, at least so far as India is concerned, create any great complications or hindrance in regard to her trade or financial relations with foreign countries as she has normally a favourable balance of trade conferring on her the advantage of regular importer of gold. Hardly any occasion arises which compiles her to liquidate her foreign obligations by actual shipments of gold. The immediate effect of the embargo would no doubt lead to a drop in the price of gold in the internal market and to prevent this Government should be prepared to buy gold from the public at a rate fixed after careful consideration of all relevant factors. I do not consider it advisable at the present moment that the Government should buy gold from the market at the international market rate. Government should, in my opinion, be prepared to buy gold only at a fixed price and should not go in for anything in the nature of speculation. Such policy would tend to the most violent fluctuation in price. It is left to consider at what price Government would buy gold. The ratio of 1s. 6d. gold no longer holds good. At the present moment it is about 1s. 4ds. gold. It is presumed that with the stabilisation of the sterling at the devaluated rate as recently hinted upon by Lord Reading the rupee exchange is not likely to rise above 1s. 4ds. gold if it be kept linked to sterling. It is clear, therefore, that with the instability of rupee at 1s. 6ds. gold and the prospect of its being near about 1s. 4ds. gold the Currency Act should be so modified as to enable Government to buy gold at a rate higher than the present statutory rate of Rs. 21-3-10. This, of course, presupposes due consideration by Government of all factors involved. Even if the rate thus fixed be somewhat less than the present international market rate, it should not be made the subject of grievance since the profit now obtained is abnormal owing to the entirely accidental circumstances arising out of the suspension of the gold standard by England. The impasse calls for an embargo on the export of gold and Government should be prepared to buy gold here at a rate fixed on the lines indicated.

CRITICAL POINTS OF INDIAN CRICKET.

—:o:—

Players' Hardships

(By FAIR-PLAY.)

There can hardly be any cricketer either in India or England who will not welcome the proposed All-India team's visit to England or the simultaneous visits of the M.C.C. team to this country. Nothing will rejoice the Indian cricketers more than the uplift of Indian cricket to Test standard. But there are some serious drawbacks in the way of cricket progress in this country which I will endeavour to explain in the following lines.

DEFECTIVE AND PARTIAL SELECTION.

The most important of all drawbacks to the advancement of Indian cricket specially in connection with international matches, is the matter of selection of our representative XI which is not only defective but is also full of partiality and thus detrimental to the best interests of cricket in this country.

When the M.C.C. team visited India in 1926-27 there was a lot of heart-burning due to partial selection of various teams that played against the tourists. Perhaps Bombay, Calcutta and Madras were the only centres where all good cricketers had an opportunity of trying their luck and powers against the visitors. In many instances there were no regular Selection Committees and if there were any, the members were too independent towards their own "favourites". Favouritism in cricket, like other things, is a horrible obstacle in the way of cricket progress in this country. Moreover, some of the members of the Selection Committees had a poor knowledge of the real cricketing talent available in the country not to speak of the qualifications of deserving candidates. The results of matches were, therefore, obviously one-sided and disappointing. I would make bold to say that for all future International Tests, critical attention is necessary for selection of teams, and that the Selection Committees should consist only of those members who have a thorough knowledge of Indian cricketers. And such bodies should be elected unanimously by various cricket centres in India where every cricketer should also have a right to vote for or against any nominated member. If this is done, the decision of all Selection Committees will be satisfactory to all concerned and the teams will be really representative and strong. When the results of one -sided matches against the M. C. C. were published, a poor opinion about India's cricket standard was formed. I would impress that the standard of Indian cricket is not so poor as it is being represented. India has already produced many brilliant cricketers and, with due encouragement, which is extremely lacking, she ought to produce more cricketers capable of holding their own against any first class side.

LACK OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

Turning to the hardships of Indian cricketers, I would like to mention few of the many obstacles in the way of their prosperity. In the first instance, an Indian cricketer finds it hard to earn a livelihood and maintain his cricket career. Many promising careers are cut short because rising players from school or college do not receive encouragement. Then comes the lack of proper support either by Clubs or people. No coaching system exists in this country because financially All-India Cricket is a cripple. Our Gymkhanas or Clubs are running on the financial support of a few of our Patrons, mostly Indian Princes or cricket-loving philanthrophists. There are extremely few clubs in India that can boast of an independent financial status. Cricket is a game of time and money. Both are inadequate for the Indian. If, in spite of all these hardships, a cricketer shapes his career successfully, he can hardly push himself up owing to the aforesaid partial selection. The game is becoming monopolised by influential and moneyed people who are keen to reserve places in important teams either for themselves or their "favourites". Is it fair? Cricket is a game that knows no distinction at all. No cricket XI thus got together can ever achieve success. These are but few out of the many difficulties thwarting the path of progress of Indian Cricket.

With all these hardships, however, India still possesses a fine set of first class cricketers today, and the writer is convinced that if a really representative XI is raised from all the available talent, it will win its place honourably in any international cricket. Teams may go out of India, individuals may pose as their promoters or leaders, but India will never win a right place in any Test cricket unless a fair selection of her team is made. By fair selection, I mean, that anybody be he rich or poor, who is really deserving must find a place in any representative team irrespective of caste, creed or nationality. These intricate points deserve the attention of all real well-wishers of Indian cricket if it is to rise up to the Test standard.

VIZIANAGARAM OR ALL-INDIA TEAM.

I have been watching with keen interest all the developments in connection with the proposed forthcoming visit of the All-India team to England, and the Board of Cricket Control's strenuous efforts in making it a success through thick or thin. But I am unable to understand the hurry about this tour at this politically inappropriate time. With Bombay and Calcutta's "No" coupled with financial stringency, the promoters of the tour are pushing things awkwardly. Perhaps they believe that with the support of Vizianagaram they will carry everything before them. Will they please explain if the team they are getting up will be a really representative team of All India? Why are they determined to act against the will of our leading cricket centres? Are they aware that a majority of players in this country do not favour the tour at this time? I am sure, any well-wisher of the game will agree with me that any haste in sending out the team at this inopportune time will make a waste and create dissatisfaction among Indian cricketers. It is a matter that concerns representation of All-India Cricket and every cricketer must, therefore, have a say in it. Perhaps our promoters are satisfied at the big donation promised by the Maraj Kumar of Vizianagaram who seems keen to captain in side We would like to point out that the tour is not a financial enterprise but it is a cricket adventure relating to All India Cricket and is being arranged to invigorate goodwill and friendly affection in the hearts of English people about Indians on the field of sport. With two of our leading centres' "No" and others' half-hearted "Yes", who can imagine that the team would be a really strong one to justify sufficient gatemoney in England and maintain prestige of Indian Cricket in that far advanced country?

Leaving, however, all our grievances aside, we have no hesitation to give a hearty send-off to the team if it is called "The Vizianagaram XI" and not the "All-India Team". An All-India team is really difficult to pick up, if fairness is observed and aspirations of all cricketers in India are met. It should never be picked up by a Selection Committee consisting of only 3 members one of whom is too junior, though he may be a Prince, to judge the qualifications of players extremely senior to him and having years' seasoned experience in cricket. The selection concerns all cricketers in India and must be done with their unanimous consent. Sheer merits should find a place for any player in such a team and no distinction whatsoever. If the Maharaj Kumar will take his own team he will be quite at liberty to choose any player and no one will dispute. But the question of selecting an All-India team is very serious and should only be decided by a responsible Central Selection Committee, supported by various Provincial Committees to be appointed independent of these Cricket Associations, which do not echo the voice of all India Cricket in their present formation. The following are some of the veterans who can help us by their matured experience of the game in India on the Central Selection Committee:—

Calcutta:—A. L. Hoise Esqr.

Bombay:—Dr. M. E. Pavri, Sir C. V. Mehta, Seth A. U. Botawala, P. N. Polishwala Esqr.

Rajputana:—H. H. the Maharawal of Dungarpur.

Punjab:—Ehsanul Haq Esqr.

Karachi:—C. B. Rubie Esqr.

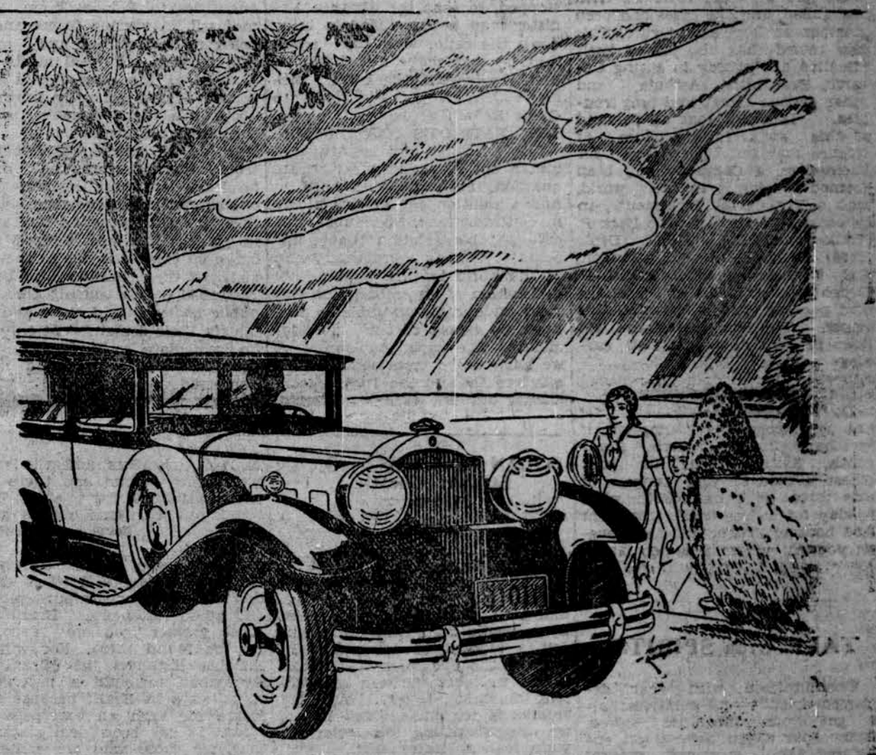
Karachi:—Adamali Yusufali Esqr.

Central India (Indore):—S. M. Joshi Esqr.

Madras:—B. Subramaniyam Esqr.

Each of the above members knows the game and players both too well in this country and is held in high esteem in our cricketing community. They can obtain unanimous opinion from other leading cricketers or clubs in their Provinces about nominated members of the All India team, and arrange test matches before final selection. These test matches should necessarily be arranged at the following 6 centres instead of 3 suggested now.

1 Bombay. 2 Calcutta, 3 Madras, 4 Delhi, 5 Karachi, 6 Ajmer.



THE needful relaxation sought by outstanding leaders in both business and social life, inevitably leads to a selection of Packard. Nothing else in motoring is so pleasantly stimulating and invigorating—nothing so quickly dispels mental fatigue.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

Sole Distributors—
THE INDO-AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE Co., Ltd.,
64, Hughes Road, Bombay. Branch:—Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.

PACKARD

ELIMINATION
is not enough

Phosferine Health Salt Tones as it Cleanses

Invigoration must accompany the regular daily removals of the causes of Constipation, and this is now accomplished by Phosferine Health Salt, with total freedom from the enervating after-effects produced by old-fashioned salines.

Phosferine Health Salt gently *cleanses* the system from impurities and removes the poisonous waste matter which clogs the food channels, and, at the same time, imparts freshness and vigour to the digestive organs and *tone* to the entire body.

Phosferine
HEALTH SALT
THE *TONIC* FRUIT SALINE

From all Chemists, in two sizes; the larger size contains double the quantity

This unique preparation is made and Guaranteed by the Proprietors of Phosferine:

PHOSFERINE (ASHTON & PARSONS) Ltd., London, E.C.4, England

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

IMPROVED TRADE BUYING

Better Feeling In Evidence.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was quiet and irregular but towards the close, prices suddenly advanced on improved trade buying and closed at a rise of 15 to 10 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 15 points to 5.95c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 13 to 12 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 15 points to 5.65.

Liverpool Cotton futures market opened quiet but later prices advanced on trade calling. At the rise there was important selling from Alexandria and the market closed at a rise of 1 point to a decline of 1 point.

East Indian Cotton futures closed unchanged and Egyptian Cotton prices closed at a rise of 2 points to a decline of 2 points for uppers.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a rise of 3 points to a decline of 26 points.

There is a decided change in the general sentiment and several well informed firms both in Europe and America advocate purchases of cotton at present level and on all declines. This change in the face of heavy movement and increasing stocks is brought about by the recent proposal of a fresh credit to Europe. This new change is expected to result in material improvement in the prices of commodities. This new political development is mainly responsible and while we see no reason to follow the same we do believe that the whole world is passing through abnormal condition. The international financial structure is in danger Both England an America have to face fresh Election and it remains to be seen which party is destined to control the political situation in these countries. Breaking away from gold standard of sterling has resulted in a partial recovery of industry in Great Britain but it has always to depend for its imports of raw materials from other countries. Reduction in wages and deflation of sterling have adverse effect on the living standard. In America farmers are suffering owing to very low prices of agricultural products and unemployment is increasing. The national Budget of America is showing prospects of unusually large deficit. All these factors have important bearing on the cotton industry. The new credit will assist the industrial countries but consuming countries are still suffering and unless relief measures to reach the consuming countries are adopted, we see no reason for a lasting recovery in world's trade.

REUTER'S NEW YORK COTTON REVIEW.

Cotton rallied on a better tone than the stock market and on hopes that Hoover's proposals would react favourably on general business. Southern selling has increased somewhat on the rally but this has been absorbed by covering and trade buying on the scale down while following the Government Bureau Report, which was above average expectations, prices stiffened up on renewed recovery. The price of five and a half cents for December apparently attracts increased trade and speculative attention. Expressions of confidence in the ultimate value of cotton have become more frequent although they are still coupled with doubts of a sustained advance until a large proportion of the crop has been marketted. Latterly light to heavy showers are reported from the Eastern and Central sections and it is pointed out that a rainy spell now will undoubtedly cause much damage to grades if not of loss of lint.

PURCHASES ADVISED.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

In spite of the bearish statistical position market shews more strength. With about 5 cents in the interior Farmers are expected to do their own picking and a fair portion may be left unpicked. Realising this position and the futility of the "Debenture Plan" foreign Spinners seem more anxious to secure supplies furthermore it is believed the present price level will compel Farmers to materially reduce acreage next year. We prefer moderate purchases in America on any declines.

The New York and New Orleans market will be closed to-day.

Sterling/Dollar cross rate closing rate Dol. 3.90 1/2.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York December Highest 5.93 plus 15

New York December Lowest 5.72—06

New York January Highest 6.06 (11-25 a.m.)

New York January Lowest 5.85 (10-13 a.m.).

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable:—

For long view in favour holding cotton as sooner or later some form of inflation looks assured. But impossible give short view.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

9 a.m. Memphis cables: Weather warm. Light rains along Carolina Coast.

10-10 a.m. New York cables: Textiles: Slightly more active, confidence in prices is lacking. Cotton: Hedging is increasing, good trade buying continues.

11-19 a.m. Liverpool market quiet; trade fixing call sales.

5-48 p.m.: Less offering, better business in Textiles.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. Stubbs & Grindrod, Liverpool cable.—

"A steady market without special feature, but action on Bureau significant. Trade here decidedly better. Exchange more settled."

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co., Liverpool cable:—

"New York cables Stock Market steadier. Trade bought, Goods more active."

Messrs. A. Norden and Co., New York cable:—

"Market influenced by reported meeting Monday Farm Board Officials and Bankers presumably arrange financing continued holding Farm Board agencies cotton. Hedging only moderate well taken."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Hedge selling diminished. Farmers holding movement increasing. Investment demand scale down broadening with decided change sentiment due to feeling credit plan will release capital, restore confidence and stimulate buying at these low levels. Holiday Monday.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

F. P. Bales.	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date		
10-10-31	2049000	3194000
Receipts yesterday.		
10-10-31	51000	60000
Exports to date		
10-10-31	950000	1532000
Stock at Ports		
9-10-31	3735000	3052000
Stock Interior Towns		
9-10-31	1141000	1099000
Stock Liverpool		
9-10-1931	755000	709000
Visible Supply		
9-10-31	6359000	5690000
Quantity in Sight		
9-10-31	3110000	4192000
Quantity out of Sight		
9-10-1931	1965000	1606000

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 6.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names.	Latest Prices. £ s. d.
Millars Timber & Trading Co. Ltd.	0 2 6
London Tin Corporation Ltd. Ord.	0 11 0
Turner Newall	1 6 3
Associated Electric Industries	0 8 9
Attock Oil	0 11 1½
Associated Portland Cement	1 4 9
Underground Electric Railways	0 13 0
Electric Supply- Corporation	2 0 0
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold Ltd. Ord.	0 18 0
Beira Railways	0 4 4½
County of London Elec. Supply Ord.	2 2 0
Marconi International Marine	1 19 7½
Calendar's Cable Constn. Co. Ord.	2 16 3
General Elec. Ord.	2 1 0
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves	3 2 6
L. & N. E. Rly. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref	24 0 0
International Rlys. of C. America	$3 50
Malayalam Plantations	0 3 0
British Burma Petroleum	0 3 0
Soudan Plantations	0 19 4½
British S. Africa (Chartered)	0 15 0
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	5 0 6
Wm. Cory. & Son.	2 18 9

Market dull and uninteresting.

Stock of Rubber in the U. K.	133923
Decrease on week	911

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

EX. GODOWN.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 420/- per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18 per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 100/- per ton.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Oct. 12.

Various reports of damage by rains to Gujarat and Bear cotton crops influenced heavy buying at the opening of the market. Our market was expected to open at Rs. 166 for Broach A-M delivery but it opened firm at Rs. 167 on active buying by Bazar operators and short covering. However, the improvement was not maintained as there was equally large long liquidation which not only checked the rise but prices declined to Rs. 165/8. At this level the market refused to give way and showed considerable resistance owing to renewed buying. Some Japanese firms were reported buying and there was utter shortage of selling which resulted in shortage of contracts. Prices flared to Rs. 168 on continued rains in Bombay. It is almost certain that rains will do serious damage to the growing crop. The U.S.A. Farm Board is meeting again to devise plans for holding cotton. It is said that Banks in the United States are willing to co-operative with farmers and allied co-operative selling societies.

Our market will remain entirely closed to-morrow and to-day's closing quotations were as under:—

Broach A-M Rs. 168

Oomra D/J Rs. 148

Bengal D/J Rs. 127/8

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

Broach M. G. Fine	157/162
Bengal	132/137
Mathia	137/144
Khandeish	139/145
Akola/Khamgaon	143/149
Nagpur/Wardha	150/156
Barsi/Pandherpur	139/148
Jalna/Aurangabad	138/145
Khandwa/Sanavad	147/150
Ujjain	149/155
Coompta	183/200
Kurangani/Camboodia	205/230

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, Oct. 12.

100 Currimbhai Datiya 10 on.

75 Bussan & Co. Darwaha 149½

100 Bussan & Co. Akola Umra Rate.

100 Moon Mill Upland 45 on to Broach.

100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Karanja 152.

183 P. Crystal & Co. Manavadar 158.

80 P. Crystal & Co. Narsulaganj 135.

50 P. Crystal & Co. Ranpur 146

50 G. G. Kesha & Co. Nandarbar 148½

116 P. R. Vakharia Yeotmal 149.

Tuesday Ready Cotton Market closed.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

(The East India Cotton Asso. Ltd).

Bombay, Oct. 9.

Receipts for week ending 8th October.

	1931 Bales	1930 Bales
Bengals	2074	3512
Oomras	4002	7875
Dholleras	613	417
Broach	978	436
Southerns	404	3159
Persians	.....	.....
Americans	.....	.....
Egyptians	46	761
West Africans	108	261
Other sorts	.....	.....
Total	8225	16421

Exports for week ending 8th Oct.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	964
Continent	5100
China	7500
Japan	2200
Coast Ports	.....
Total	15764

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	620
China, Japan & Coast Ports	20266
Total	20886

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 8th Oct.

1931	1930
41179	76347

Exports from 1st Sept. to 8th Oct.

	1931	1930
United Kingdom	3011	2382
Continent	24019	57380
China	35766	45237
Japan	34592	123703
Coast Ports	5658	1141
U. S. A.	.....	75
Total	103046	229918 Bales.

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. to 8th Oct. 1931 ... 14,319

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 8th Oct. 1931 73,105

Same period last year 62,361

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 8th Oct. 1931 514,724

Same time last year 498,301

IMPORTS OF AMERICAN COTTON Bales.

Purchases of American cotton from 1st Sept. to 31st August, 1932 15,035

American cotton arrived in India from 1st Sept. to 8th Oct. 1931 35

American cotton at Sea for India 13,135

STOCKS & SHARES.

—:o:—

PRICES DECLINE ON SCATTERED SELLING

Uncertain Political Outlook

Bombay, Oct. 12.

The Share market re-opened to-day with a quiet feeling. Uncertain political outlook restricted business. There was scattered selling which resulted in a small decline in speculative scrips. There is a hesitant feeling and operators are marking time. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 677/- and declined to Rs. 671/4. Fazal shares opened at Rs. 331/4 and gave way to Rs. 324/6 Tata Steel ordinary shares opened at Rs. 29/- declined to Rs. 28/10.

Government securities ruled easy. 3 1/2 per cent paper opened at Rs. 51/ 0 and after declining to Rs. 50/12 closed at Rs. 50/13

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Oct. 12.

Bombay Dyeing 677, 73, 74.
Century 197, 98, 95, 10.
Colaba 72
Crescent 55
Fazul 331, 23, 24.
Indore 310, 7.
Madhowji 10.
Nagpur 275, 80, 79.
New Great 116, 15.
Pearl 176, 77, 76
Simplex 50, 47.
Swadeshi 216, 13.
Burmia 340, 35, 36, 34.
Hydro 107
Tram 100-5, 99-11
Deff. 320, 22.
Ord. 29, 28-12, 29-4, 28-14, 10, 8, 2.
Bundi 14-2.
Indian 174, 75, 71.
Katni Ord. 153.
Alcock 92.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

Oct. 91.30+0.50
January 96.70+1.80.
April 97.30+1.30.

MILLS.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

100 Ahm. Advance	245
50 Apollo	1-2-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	**2-8**
500 Bom. Cotton	**95-0**
250 Bombay Dyeing	671-4
250 Bradbury P.	**127-8**
250 Bradbury	**135**
100 Century	195-10
500 Central Indian P.	405
100 Central India	279-6
100 Colaba	73-2
100 Colaba	72-8
100 Crescent	55
250 Currim.	46-4
250 David	80
250 Dawn	**430**
200 Ed. Sassoon	30
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-3-6
100 Elphinstone P.	**20**
100 Elphinstone	3-2
250 Fazulbhoy	324-6
100 Finlay	66-4
1000 Framji Petit	**150**
100 Gokak	83-2
1000 Hindustan	**1290**
100 Indore-Malwa	307-8
250 Jamshed	**3-0**
50 Kastoorchand	8-4
100 Khatau	60
100 Kohinoor	107-8
250 Laxmi	715
100 Madhowji	10-8
250 Madras United	**260**
1000 Maneckji Petit	**700-0**
100 Meyer Sassoon	**20-0**
1000 Morarji	310-0
50 Mysore	97-8
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	115
100 New City	43-12
250 Pabani	95
250 Pearl	176-4
100 Phoenix	270
10 Premier	**1-0**
100 Shapurji	6
1000 Sholapur	1525
250 Simplex	47-8
100 Swan	65
100 Swadeshi	213-2
25 Tata P.	**15**
25 Tata	21-4
500 Vishnu P.	**577-8**
500 Vishnu	1140
1000 Western	**657-8xd.**

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	63
50-25 Central	13-10
£10-5 Eastern	62
500 Imperial	868-12
500-125 Imperial Cont.	215
100-50 India	73-12
5 Union	3-0-0

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	14-2
70 Gwalior	58
250 Indian	171-4
100 Katni 1st P.	102-8
100 Katni 2nd P.	102
40 Katni Def.	595
100 Katni	153-12
10 Punjab P.	8-10
10 Punjab	7-4
100 Shahabad	172-8

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	7-6
15 Jupiter	6-12
15 New India	14-14
200-100 Oriental	1480
10 Vulcan	4-12

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	100
1000 Andhra Val. P.	975
1000 Andhra Valley	577-8
50 Bom. Tram P.	60-4
50 Bom. Tram.	99-11
100 Tata Hydro P.	103-12
100 Tata Hydro	107-8
1000 Tata Power	1055
1000 Tata Power	340

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	372-3
100 Amritsar Patti	96-8
100 Central Province	70-4
100 Dho. Barramati	75
100 Guzrat	39-8
100 Mandra Bhoa	**60**
500 Tapti Valley	560

MINING.

10 Central India	**0-5**
10 Shivrajpur	11-8
150 Tata Steel I P.	103-8
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	47
30 Tata Steel D	322-8
30 Tata Steel	322-8
75 Tata Steel	28-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	42-8
250 Bom. Steam P.	**200**
250 Bom. Steam	175
50 Bom. Telephone	40
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-9
125 Bombay Burma Old	334-6
50 Bom. Burma New	119-6
100 Ind. Bleaching	133-2
15 Scindia	0-0-6
3 1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	50-14
3 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	91

MONEY MARKETS

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

B. C. RATE:—

T T 1/5 23/32.

D D 1/5 3/4

LONDON:—

Banks selling T T 1/5 3/4 Oct. Nov.

Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16.

Banks Selling T T 23/32 Dec.

Banks buying T T 1/5 13/16

Banks buying D D 1/5 7/8.

Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/8 Oct.

Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/8 Nov.

Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/32 Dec./Jan.

NEW YORK:—

B. C. Rate T T 354

Banks Selling T T 352

Banks Buying T T 345

PARIS:—

Banks selling D D 692.

Banks buying D D 762.

JAPAN:—

Banks Selling T T 174 nominal.

Banks buying 60 days 160.

HONGKONG:—

Banks selling D D 89 3/8.

SHANGHAI:—

Banks Selling D. D. 114½

SINGAPORE:—

Banks selling D D 158

JAVA:—

Banks Selling D D 70.

CROSS RATES:—

New York/London 3.90 10th instant.

Shanghai/London 1/8 12th instant.

Japan/London 2/6 3/4 10th instant.

London/Paris 98.00 10th inst.

London/Belgium 28.00 10th inst.

London/Switzerland 19.50 10th instant.

London/Italy 74.75 10th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £5-7-0 9th instant; £5-7-0 10th instant.

Silver London Ready 17 3/8 9th instant; 17 7/16 10th instant.

Silver London Forward 17 9/16; 9th instant; 17 5/8 10th inst.

Silver New York Ready 30 9th instant; 30 1/8 10th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 5 3/4 per cent. 9th instant; 5 25/32 per cent. 10th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 6 3/16 per cent. 9th instant; 6 3/16 per cent.

Imperial Bank Rate 8 per cent. Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.

Money:—Call 5½ per cent. 3 months 6 per cent. 6 months 6 per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

KEROSENE RATES.

(BURMAH-SHELL).

Bombay, Oct. 8.

KEROSENE.

"Shell' Cases, 150 deg. F. T. High Grade Oil per case Rs. 9/5/6.

"Waterlily Cases 150 deg. F. T. High Grade Oil per case Rs. 9/0/0.

"Firefly" Cases, 150 deg. F. T. High Grade Oil per case Rs. 8/12/0.

"Anchor/Swastika" brand, in 4 I. G tins per paid Rs. 7/0/0.

"Rising Sun/Chukkher" brand in 4 I.G. tins per pair Rs. 6/14/0.

"Rising Sun/Chukker" brand in 1 I.G. tin per 8 tins Rs. 3/4/6.

"Rising Sun/Chukker" brand in bulk per 8 Imp. Gls. Rs. 5/12/0.

"Swan/Victoria" brand in 4 I. G. tins per pair Rs 6/6/0.

"Swan/Victoria" brand in 1 I.G. tins per 8 tins Rs. 7/12/6

"Swan/Victoria" brand in bulk per 8 Imp. Gls. Rs. 5/4/0.

PETROL.

"Shell" and "BOC" ex Kerbside Pumps per gallon Rs. 1/5/0.

"Shell" and "BOC" in two gallon cans per gallon Rs. 1/6/0.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

Castorseeds. Delivery May. Opening Rs. 31/8; Highest Rs. 31/13; Lowest Rs. 31/7; Closing Rs. 31/11/6.

Groundnut Seeds. Delivery February Opening Rs. 31/8; Highest Rs. 31/11; Lowest Rs. 31/4/6; Closing Rs. 31/9/6.

ENSURE COMPLETE FREEDOM FROM MALARIA

USE ONLY INDIAN MANUFACTURED QUININE IN WATER SOLUBLE FORM.

THIO-QUIN

(D)ihydroxy-Trimethoxy-Quinine Phenyl-Sulphonate).

AVAILABLE IN LOOSE POWDER FORM

1-OZ., 4-OZS. & H.B. ALUMINIUM TINS and in 2-GR. TABLETS.

Sole Manufacturers:

THE BIO-TECHNICAL WORKS, AHMEDABAD-BOMBAY.

Sole Agents:

T. M. THAKORE & CO., 43, Churchgate Street, BOMBAY 1.

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, Oct. 12.

Liverpool Wheat:—

Oct s 4/5 3/4d up 1/2d

Dec s 4/8 5/8d up 1/2d

Mar s 4/11 5/8d up 5/8d.

Chicago Wheat:—

Dec dol 50 up 1 3/4

Mar dol 52 3/4 up 1 3/4

May dol 54 1/8 up 1 3/4

Wheat afloat to the United Kingdom, 2,350,000 quarters.

London Linseed—

Oct £8-12-6 up sh 1/3d

Market steady; inactive.

Argentine Linseed—

Nov 11.45 up 15

Feb 11.11 up 11

Market firm.

London Linseed Oil:—

Oct/Dec sh 15/4 1/2d up 3/4d.

Jan/April sh 17/1 1/2d up 3d.

Market rather firmer.

Wheat Cable (Chicago):—

"Prices advanced on commission House buying, foreign buying, and unfavourable weather in South West. Closed firm."

WEEKLY SHIPMENTS OF LINSEED FROM THE ARGENTINE.

Shipments to the U K last week 10,200; this week 27,700 tons.

Shipments to the Continent last week 6,000; this week 15,000 tons.

Shipments to other Countries last week 10,000; this week 1,000 tons.

Total shipments during the week:—Last week 26,200; this week 43,700 tons.

Wheat Cable (Liverpool):—

"Tone generally steadier, sellers more reserved consider wheat eventually dearer."

Buenos Aires Market will remain closed on Monday.

YOUNG AT FIFTY!

WHY not? It is a matter of nerves and arteries. Good red blood feeds the nerves and does not thicken the arteries.

If you feel old and worn out there is a cause. Your blood wants rejuvenating.

Take a course of

IRON JELLOIDS

They were made for cases like yours.

They will give you robust health and elastic step, full pulsing red blood and well braced nerves. They will enable you to hold your own in the battle of life.

POOR blood gives poor service. Why not obtain the best? It is easily available and at a price well within your reach. Iron Jelloids are sold by all chemists at Re. 1 for a trial size, lasting 10 days, and Rs. 4-12 for a full size bottle of 40 days supply.

Ask for No. 2 A IRON JELLOIDS.

B.C.

ALWAYS ASK FOR INDO-BALM RELIEVES ALL PAINS.

SQUANDERING OF INDIA'S GOLD RESOURCES.

—:o:—

Part Played By The Exchange Banks

(By VITHALDAS K. BHUTA.)

Last week, "The Times of India" inveighed against Mr. Birla's firm, because it had exported comparatively a small amount of gold, in the plethora of gold exports, that were shipped away from India. The Finance Member was also wrong in blaming "a very prominent member of the Indian Merchants' Federation", as the greatest exporter of gold If while issuing "Ordinance No. VII" which practically forbids imports of gold he had issued an "Ordinance" forbiding gold exports also one would have understood and sympathised with him.

"The Ordinance" has granted to the Imperial Bank the power to ration exchange facilities: the Bank can sell exchange, only through the recognized banks.

So, in financing the gold exports from India the Imperial Bank and the Exchange Banks have played a part: they have obviously facilitated exports of gold.

WRONG POLICY.

Why should the Government allow gold exports, to the detriment of the best interests of India? Why should the Exchange Banks allow facilities, for speculative exports of gold from India? The "Ordinance" clearly states that exchange facilities are to be granted "for purposes of trade."

Why do the parties shipping gold from India keep their names back from the public?

The Premier himself was alarmed some time back with the depletion of India's gold resources: he had to make a statement promising the British Government's financial assistance to India to keep up the bogus "stability" which is draining away India's gold resources, and impoverishing the people.

ILLUMINATING STATISTICS.

The sales of Reverse Council Bills, which is a ruinous policy, had to be put up, in order to support the 18d. ratio. Interest rates are kept high; currency is contracted, gold depleted, trade suffers depression, and agriculturists are in distress, all with a view to satisfy the official pet theory of higher exchange. The views of Sir Purushottamdas Thakoredas regarding Government's contraction of Currency to prop up the exchange at 1s.-6d. are worth recalling in this connection. Sir Purushottamdas quoted the following figures of currency contraction from "Indian Currency And Finance 1914-1930," a very interesting booklet published by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry:

	Net currency contraction (In lakhs of Rs.)
1926-27	—28,77
1927-28	— 4.10
1928-29	+ 1,30
1929-30	—32,41
1930-31 (Upto 7th Feb.)	—36,29
Total	99.67

"History repeats itself". Between 2nd Feb. 1920 and 28th Sept. 1920, the Government was forced to sell Reverse Councils. Between these two dates, (that is in less than 8 month) the Government was responsible for frittering away Rs. 76,79 lakhs worth of gold and sterling securities, from India's gold and Currency reserves, to prop up the statutory exchange rate of 2s.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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JUPITER GENERAL
can be consulted by the insuring public on all occasions and for all insurances.
J6

BOMBAY TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1931.

A BLACK WEEK FOR INDIA: REPERCUSSIONS OF BREAKDOWN.

—:o:—

MAHATMA'S DIFFICULTIES NOT REALISED BY CRITICS

Premier's Unenviable Position: Yielding To Tory Pressure.

FOREIGN BANKERS GREATLY PERTURBED.

Terrible Depreciation Of Pound Feared If Civil Disobedience Is Resumed.

HOW IT STRIKES AN AMERICAN OBSERVER.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Frankly speaking, the man in the street is unable to understand the very great difficulties that lie in Mahatma Gandhi's way. His was a name to be conjured with; his reputation as the exponent of a new doctrine, and his faith in the spiritual against the mundane point of view, was well-known. Very naturally, however, the world judges a person by the result of his work, and not by the difficulties that beset him. Thus people here are almost shaken out of their belief by Mahatma Gandhi's failure to settle India's internal differences. They could have appreciated his failure in his dealings and negotiations with the British Government; but the fact that he is unable to deal with his own Indian friends, that he has failed to get any support from a section of Indian leaders, has come in the nature of a distinct set-back to him.

American Observer's Views.

In my conversations with a prominent American who is passing through London, I got a good idea of what an average cultured Westerner thinks about thewhole situation. He said:

"My friend, you do not realise how human psychology works. In the Conference Mr. Gandhi's voice is only one as against many. They may be small fry, and the Mahatma may be speaking on behalf of a most influential Indian political organisation. But their voices are many, and Mr. Gandhi's that of only one individual. In this age of publicity, Mr. Gandhi has not realised that the greater the noise you make, the more the attention you get. He ought to have known that the British Government were making so much capital out of the Muslim opposition. Everyone knows that there is a strong group of Nationalist Muslims, but their voices are not heard. You cannot get the public to realise the truth, unless they get to know it. To my mind the Mahatma should have brought a strong contingent of representatives of the Nationalist sections of the great minorities. Then they would have been able to speak in reply to such people as are criticising him to-day."

This seems to me to be the general opinion held by some people who have been otherwise very friendly to Indian aspirations. The work of the Conference has been much hampered by the squabbles that are taking place here every day.

Dr. Ambedkar's Incivility

One feeling comes up prominently, as one reads or watches reports of the Committee day after day. Whatever may be the attitude taken up by the Muslims, there has ever been an extraordinary deference shown to Mahatma Gandhi by their spokesmen. But this is not the case with Dr. Ambedkar who has been inordinately rude to him on every occasion. I know of instances of Indian politicians who have come to the forefront by being rude to leaders; but have never known of any person who has shown such utter lack of human consideration as that exhibited by this learned doctor. One cannot help feeling that all this rancour is left loose here because it would have been impossible to make such demonstrations on any nationalist platform in India.

Premier's Position.

Many Indian delegates with whom I had frequent talks seemed to be surprised at the tone of the Premier's speech at the last meeting of the Minorities Committee. It was certainly ungracious, full of bitter side-shafts against Mahatma Gandhi. It struck them all the more so, because it was so very much against the normal tone of courtesy. But there are causes lying deeply hidden from the Indian leaders. The Premier has been facing bitter squabbles in his own ranks. He has failed to achieve unity in his own Cabinet.

He has had to yield to Tory pressure against his own judgment. He has cut himself adrift from his old politics. He is like a lost lamb caught in the Tory fold.

Foreign Bankers Perturbed.

It is whispered—I do not know how far it is true—that foreign bankers are greatly perturbed over the Indian situation. If the Conference breaks down it would mean a recrudescence of the Civil Disobedience movement, on a scale not dreamt of hitherto, and that would eventually react very unfavourably on England's financial position in the world market. The moment it was known that the Conference was on the verge of a breakdown, it is pointed out, the pound was quoted in New York at 16 shillings, and if the Congress leaders really mean that warnings of an all-India campaign, as a result of the breakdown of the Conference, the pound will go down probably to ten shillings, if finally the Conference breaks down.

A Black Week For India

Perhaps the Premier, it is argued, had full knowledge of the situation and was really put out at the immediate threatened breakdown of the Conference in the midst of a general election.

One cannot but feel, however, that this has been a black week for India. We have not made progress with the discussions, nor have we been able to make a good impression on the outside world.

'QUARRELLING OVER SMALL THINGS."

Indian Students In London Distressed.

MRS. NAIDU URGED TO SOLVE COMMUNAL TANGLE

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 12.

In their conversations with Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on Saturday afternoon when they entertained her to tea at Veerasamy's Restaurant, Hindu and Muslim students of the Hyderabad State told her that they were deeply distressed over the breakdown of the communal negotiations.

In all humility they felt that their elders had blundered by quarrelling over small things like seats here and there. Their spokesmen said:

"Coming from Hyderabad, we can command you to make one more effort to see that the communal tangle is solved forthwith. It is impossible for us, young Indians, to allow the question to hang fire like this, thus permitting our foreign rulers to have the upper hand in the country."

The students also called upon their guest to watch the interests of the Hyderabad States people as they were not represented at the Conference. They said, "You are our true representative because you know the heart of young India very well."

Mrs. Naidu in her reply said that she was very glad that in the Hyderabad State there was no question of Hindu-Muslim trouble. When the ruler is a Mahommedan the premier is a Hindu," she added.

She made a fervent appeal in the following words:—

"My young friends, I know some of you personally. But I know the mothers and grandmothers of most of you. I call upon you to set an example to the people of British India as to how to forget communal differences for the sake of our country!

SEQUEL TO CONFERENCE.

Resignations Of Governments Of Reich And Prussia Demanded

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Harzburg.—At the conclusion of the Conference in which Herr Hitler, and Herr Hugenberg and representatives of various Conservative parties deliberated together for the first time, a manifesto was issued demanding immediate resignation of the Governments of the Reich and Prussia, the holding of a general election and the formation of a "real national government." Parties will support the vote of no-confidence in Dr. Bruening in the Reichstag on Tuesday, but the latter is expected to survive and continue to govern by emergency decrees. —Reuter.

"OUTBREAK OR SATANISM OR NECROMANCY"

Limbs Of Bodies Severed Several Weeks After Death.

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Helsingfors.—In connection with the discovery of mutilateed corpses the Police express opinion that it is the outbreak of Satanism or necromancy, involving mutilation of corpses, as autopsies on limbs has proved that they were severed after death and belonged to bodies which had been dead for some weeks.

It is known that the arrested caretaker is interested in occult matters. He is now spending his time in jail singing hyms with cabalistic words, but denies any knowledge of the mutilations. The police opened all new paupes' graves. Bodies were found, but all limbs could not be accounted for.

The Aig of Scotland Yard has been invoked because an English book on black magic was discovered in the caretaker's house.

PAY £200 OR WE BOMBARD

Bandits' Challenge To Hotel Proprietor.

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Nice.—In anticipation of an attack from bandits, the British consulate at Ajaccio and the Grand Continental Hotel have been placed in a state of defence and machine-guns, with a strong force of gendarmes, have been placed in position round them.

The warlike moves follow the receipt, by the proprietor of the hotel, of an ultimatum, said to be from the well-known Corsican bandit Bartoli, that unless he pays £200 within a month his hotel will be burnt down.

On instructions from the Prefect of Corsica, the hoter owner has refused to comply, and an attack is expected at any moment.

Many members of the hotel staff have abandoned their places to bolder spirits.

MONSOONISH WEATHER IN BOMBAY.

Nearly 3 Inches Of Rain In A Day.

Bombay is experiencing monsoonish weather practically in mid-October when it ought to have been oppressively dry. It may be a welcome surprise to those living in the city to be dripping in rain instead of having to bear the sweating October heat. But in the villages, rains, in this part of the year, will be unwelcome. It will cause a lot of damage to the standing crops which are ready for reaping.

RAIN ACCOMPANIED WITH LIGHTNING.

It had been monsoonish throughout the week and light showers were experienced. But on Sunday evening the rains burst forth with full vigour. The heavy downpour continued on Sunday night and whole of Monday. The showers were accompanied by strong breeze and occasional lightning.

For 24 hours ending Monday 8 a.m. the Colaba Observatory recorded a rainfall of 2.3 inches, which is quite unusual, so late in the season. Till evening on Monday a further rainfall of nearly 1 inch was registered. The total rainfall of the year recorded at the Colaba Observatory upto 2 p.m. on Monday was 88.60 inches.

ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT INTENSIFIES.

Articles Of Japanese Origin Burnt.

POLICE OPEN FIRE ON MOB: 12 KILLED AND 20 INJURED

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Canton.—12 persons have been killed and 20 injured by the police fire while a mob was storming the police station in the first outbreak since anti-Japanese boycott was initiated. Students broke into a store, carried out all articles of Japanese origin and lighted a bonfire. The police arrested the ring-leader but the mob followed him to release.—

INCREASED KHADI SALES AT SHOLAPUR.

Vigorous Picketing Resumed.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Oct. 10.

Since yesterday, sealing and picketing of foreign cloth-shops incuding those stocking mill-cloth from mills on the boycott list has been vigorously carried on by the local Congress Committee. Although the cloth merchants had long ago agreed to this, considerable reluctance is now experienced on their part to allow them to do so.

The reason for this reluctance, as stated, is that formerly these merchants signed pledges agreeing to get only foreign cloth sealed, wherein they say, that no specific mention was made as to cloth from mills on the boycott list.

It is understood that this much made of unfortunate slip of the specific mention of the mill cloth has necessitated the calling this evening of an urgent meeting amongst the cloth merchants themselves to consider the true spirit of their pledges.

MORE KHADI SALES.

During the last two days practically no customers went to these shops and it is reported that sale-proceeds realized through the Khadi Bhandars were more than double the average proceeds.

Congress pickets are peacefully doing their work under the direct supervision of the local, Secretary.

Extra police are also seen posted in the area.

LABOUR MOVEMENT.

The labour movement has once again commenced in Sholapur since the 6th instant when Dr. Autrolikar addressed a large workers' meeting and advised the operatives to rally round the flag of the Labour-Union in greater numbers enough to force the mill-managements to accede to all the demands put forth through the Union in July last.

NIZAM'S DOMINIONS AND CENSUS.

"Hyderabad, Fourth Largest City In India, On Population Basis".

The Director of Information, Nizam's Governmentt, Hyderabad (Dn.) writes:—

The following is a final table showing the total population of H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions by districts with its percentage of variation since 1921, for publication in your journal. The figures given in the table, compared with the latest census figures of other big cities in India, show that the City of Hyderabad still ranks as the fourth largest City in India, on a population basis: —

No.	DISTRICTS.	POPULATION. Persons.	Males.	Females	Increase or decrease, percentage of variations 1921-31.
	HYDERABAD STATE	14436148	7370010	7066138	+ 15.7
1	Hyderabad City	466894	247623	219271	+ 16.0
2	Atrafi-Balda	499661	253975	245686	0.4
3	Warangal	1117693	575819	541874	+ 20.6
4	Karimnagar	1241405	634416	606989	+ 13.3
5	Adilabad	762030	389754	372276	+ 16.2
6	Medak	738665	373475	365190	+ 14.9
7	Nizambad	623225	313556	309669	+ 24.7
8	Mahbubnagar	971616	494061	477555	+ 29.4
9	Nalgonda	1133409	580897	552512	+ 19.5
10	Aurangabad	944793	480498	464295	+ 32.3
11	Bhir	633690	325396	308294	+ 35.5
12	Nander	722081	367170	354911	+ 7.6
13	Parbhani	853760	434777	418983	+ 11.5
14	Gulbarga	1225008	621687	603321	+ 11.8
15	Osmanbad	691068	357489	333579	+ 12.3
16	Raichur	937535	473161	464374	+ 1.6
17	Bidar	873615	446256	427359	+ 9.9

U. P. Govt. Reply To Allegations Of Outrage On Women

DENIAL COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

The United Provinces Government has issued the following communique:—

"Allegations have been made during the process of collecting rents women were molested early in May in the villages of Baraipur and Semri belonging to the Balrampur estate under the court of wards in the Gonda district.

Pandit Venkatesh Narayan Tewari and Mabu Mohan Lal Saksena visited Baraipur on July 1 on behalf of the Congress, and the former visited Semri on July 2, and recorded a number of statements. Copies of these statements were forwarded to Government by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on August 3. Government ordered a local inquiry by a senior magistrate in regard to these allegations. Government have now received the Deputy Commissioner's report and desire to state their conclusions on the facts elicited during the course of the inquiry.

CONGRESS VERSION.

Village Baraipur, though belonging to the Balrampur estate, has been leased to a minor under the guardianship of his grand-mother, a Brahmin widow. The Congress version is that on May 9 the Balrampur estate servants beat a number of tenants in order to realise rent from them: that there was a scuffle in which two estate servants and two villagers received injuries; that while the police arrested 23 villagers, they paid no heed to the counter-complaints made against the estate peons. It is further alleged that on the day following the arrest of these 23 men, the village was surrounded by the estate officials and a number of women were ill-treated.

'NO-RENT' SPEECH SEQUEL.

The incidents of May 9 have been the subject of judicial proceedings. It has been judicially established that on May 9 a number of villagers of Baraipur attacked two estate peons causing simple injuries to one and grievous hurt to the other, following a 'no-rent' speech by a tenant. Thirteen villagers were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. In appeal the Sessions Judge accepted the prosecution version of the origin of the riot and upheld the conviction against six of the accused, including a man called Moti.

NOT A WORD OF COMPLAINT.

The Superintendent of Police visited Baraipur on May 10. The trying magistrate subsequently made a local inspection of the scene of occurrence in the presence of counsel for the accused. Judgment was delivered on July 22, i.e., 21 days after the Congress local inquiry. Not a word was said either to the Superintendent of Police on May 10 or to the trying magistrate when he inspected the locality, or to their own counsel by Moti or any of the other accused, about the ill-treatment of their women. The first information that counsel for the accused received about the ill-treatment of women was from Pandit Venkatesh Narayan Tewari himself on July 2. Here is an extract from Pandit Venkatesh Narayan Tewari's published report to the Provincial Congress Committee:—

MR. TEWARI'S REPORT.

"I went to Gonda on the afternoon of July 2, and met one of their counsel, who informed me that the prosecution evidence was over by then and that the defence evidence was to begin soon. He further expressed his surprise at the tale of outrages on women, which I repeated to him. He said that that was the first time that he had heard of them and that the accused had not mentioned anything to him about them."

THE ALLEGED OUTRAGE.

One of the women alleged to have been outraged was the wife of Moti, one of the ring leaders in the assault on the estate peons. According to her statement before Pandit Venkatesh Narayan Tewari one of her assailants was a peon called Razzak. According to Pandit Venkatesh Narayan Tewari the assault on Moti's wife took place either on May 10 or May 11 i.e. on the day following the arrests. It has been established during the course of the trial of Moti and others that Razzak was in hospital for a week as a result of the 'lathi' injuries which he had received on May 9. It was, therefore, impossible for him to have assaulted the wife of Moti in the manner alleged.

CONFLICTING TESTIMONY.

Moreover, while in her statement before Pandit Venkatesh Narayan Tewari, Moti's wife mentioned Abdur Razzak by name as one of her assailants in her statement on August 23 before the Deputy Magistrate, who was deputed to inquire into those allegations, she said that she did not know the name of her assailants, nor was any one present at the time of the assault. No reliance can be placed on such conflicting testimony. It is incredible that if Moti's wife had been outraged as alleged, her husband should never have said a word about it even to his counsel. Government are satisfied, after seeing the judicial records of the case and the report of the subsequent magisterial enquiry, that there are no grounds for believing that women were molested by estate servants following on the incidents of May 9.

IN VILLAGE SEMRI.

As regards village Semri, the allegations are not against the estate servants, but against the thekkadar to whom this village has been leased. The Congress version is that the thekadar, finding it difficult to collect rents from the tenants, persuaded the men under a ruse to go to the tahsildar for relief; that duringg their absence he surrounded the village and committed outrages on the women. The facts as proved during the course of a criminal trial before a magistrate and subsequently upheld in appeal are that the tenants of Semri refused to pay their rents to the thekadar, and when pressed to do so, disappeared from the village for four days and returned to it on May 6. They then raided the house of the thekadar and assaulted him with 'lathis.' Twelve persons were prosecuted for rioting and causing hurt, of whom nine were convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. These sentences were upheld in appeal. During the course of the trial before the magistrate the accused filed a written statement on June 1, and the only allegation that they made against the thekadar was that he and others did not allow the womenfolk to take water from the well. Not a word was said about the beating or ill-treatment of women during the absence of the men from the village. It is probable that had the thakedar assaulted the women in the brutal manner alleged, there would have been a serious riot instead of a fracas when the men returned to the village. Nor is there any reason why in their written statement the accused should have omitted to mention that the thekadar had assaulted their women-folk in their absence if such an assault had really taken place. Government are, therefore, entitled to conclude that these allegations of outrages are not true. A. P.

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